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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II NO. 185 BOMBAY: THURSDAY. AUGUST 6 1914 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 15 days
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with	Tons.
8th Augt.	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
15th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd ,,	India ..	8000	....	..
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	8000
5th Sept	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
12th ,,	China ..	8000	Malwa	11000
19th ,,	Himalaya ..	7000	....	..
26th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia ..	8000	....	..
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja	12500
17th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st ,,	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
7th Nov.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10500
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
21st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
28th ,,	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
5th Dec.	China ..	8000	Medina	12500
12th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	..	..

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

ate of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with.	atTons
20th Febry.	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
27th ,,	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
6th March	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..
13th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10000
20th	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
27th	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
31st ,,	China ..	8000	....	..
3rd April	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
17th ,,	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
28th ,,	India ..	8000	....	..
1st May	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
8th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
15th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..

Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA. JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single & Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	H.Nomura	5143	19th July	5 &
Kirin Maru	B. Tsuda	3808	31st ,,	12th Aug.
Penang Maru	S.Murazumi	4965	11th Aug.	21st ,,
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	23rd ,,	4th Sept.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	6th Sept.	18th Sept.
KamakuraMaru	S.Nishimura	6126	20th ,,	2nd Oct.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort

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Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stears's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES,

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Glasgow .. A&C	6529	..	5th Aug.
City of Poona .... A&C	7474	..	12th Aug.
City of Lahore .... A&C	6875	..	1st Sept.
City of Sparta .... A&C	5415	27th Aug	....

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.

SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&C	9239	15th ,,	17th March
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th ,,	....
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	....	29th March
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April	14th Apl
City of Cairo A&C	..	21st ,,	....
City of Benares A&C	6984	....	27th ,,
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	8th May	10th ,,
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June	....

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st.class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (LONDON).

VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amidships, for first class passengers only.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
S. S. "Umvolosi"	4,500	15th July 1914.
S. S. "Umona"*	5,500	24th August 1914.

*Fitted with electric lights and fans.

Fares to Weymouth Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—
Bombay
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to
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TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
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MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES
Apply to

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General Insurance Agent.

"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY
Phone: 2352 (Telegrams: "Ball

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.
LINGA, 2185 Fri. 7th Aug. 6 a.m. Direct
BARPETA, 3,200 Thur. 13th Aug. about 9 a.m. or on arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARPETA" 3,200 tons on Thursday the 13th August calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARJORA" 3,164 tons on Friday the 7th August, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
*PALAMCOTA ...	3413 ...	Friday 7th Aug.
†PURNEA	3306 ...	Thursday 20th ,,
*PUNDUA	3305	,, 3rd Sept.
†PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 17th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Lines.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
6th August, 1914.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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83, Medow Street,
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And 6, Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia.' Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 264

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS 1914-1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	10th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st Nov. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	7th Dec. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	22nd Dec. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R N.R.	12th Jan. 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd Jan. 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Feb. 1915
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March1915
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March1915
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	15th April 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	28th May 1915
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May 1915

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL. B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS. B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS.
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

THREE QUESTIONS AND AN OFFER.

THEORY Vs. PRACTICE

(i) Do you know that the **ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER** can do ALL that the most expensive machine on the market can do?

(ii) Do you know that the remarkable mechanical devices belonging exclusively to the "Royal" give it ADVANTAGES over **any** other machine?

(iii) Do you know that the "Royal" Typewriter Manufacturers will NOT turn out an "inferior" model, or cheap substitute expressly to compete with the *solely cheap* Typewriter in order to catch business at any price? Such is the resort of makers of highly priced machines to face Competition.

The "Royal" Factory has *one Standard of quality only—the highest*, with various models to suit all requirements. As "an ounce of practice is worth a ton of theory" we shall be glad to send a machine for your personal inspection and practical trial at any time convenient to yourself, on receipt of your Post Card,

OR

if you prefer it, and can spare the time, we shall be very pleased to demonstrate to you the special features and working of the various models at our Establishment.

Model I.	Model V.	Model X
Rs. 275.	Rs. 335.	Rs. 360.

MARCKS & Co., LD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE OYAL TYPEWRITER

BOM & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsien	Liaoyang
Changchun		Calcutta
Dairen (Dalney		London
Hankow		Lyons
Harbin		Fengtien
Hongkong		(Mukden)
Honolulu		Nagasaki
Kobe		Newchwang
		New York
Los Angeles		(Cal. U.S.A.)
Osaka		
Pekin		
Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Tiehling		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Tsingtau		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents

Free! Free!! Free!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY.
30/2 Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ...	Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up	Rs. 11,24,979
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes)	10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot unertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office.

TWO DOUBLE ROOMS available with BOARD. Apply Mrs. MATCHIM Florence House, Apollo Bunder. 3457

MASSAGE,—on approved Medical Lines, English system, by EXPERT FRENCH LADY practitioner. Apply to Box No. 794, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3465

ACCOMMODATION for two BACHELORS or a MARRIED COUPLE, Electric lights, fans and lift, facing westerly breeze English family and not a Boarding house. Apply to Box No. 795, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3466

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

ENGLISH dessert PEARS & APPLES 9 lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, Rs.3/8 all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON. The Manali Orchards, Kulu-Panjab, Telegrams "Banon-Kulu." 3031

THE CARLTON HOTEL.—Exclusively for Europeans, the premier Residential Hotel of Bombay. Reputedly the finest cuisine. Every modern convenience and comfort; suites or single rooms from Rs. 5 per day. Special terms on application to the MANAGER. 416

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN going abroad to advantageously sell their Furniture, etc., in one lot No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3456

WANTED immediately an ASSISTANT CASHIER with a cash security of Rs. 2,000/- in a well-known English Chemists firm. Knowledge of book-keeping and accounts essential. One knowing typewriting and Telugu preferred. Good handwriting required. Apply to Box No. 796, Bombay Chronicle. 3468

WANTED—a QUALIFIED MEDICAL MAN for the MISS NIGHTINGALE VILLAGE SANITATION FUND to work in some villages of Thana district. Salary Rs. 50 with an allowance of Rs. 10. Further information can be had from the undersigned. Apply with testimonials to
MAJOR K. V. KUKDAY, I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon,
3437 Thana.

WANTED—A qualified and experienced OVERSEER for the SHOLAPUR MUNICIPALITY on a salary of Rs. 100, and Rs. 25 conveyance allowance. Only experienced L. C. Es or Overseers need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the President before 20th August 1914.
By order
T. J. PITRE.
Chief Officer,
Sholapur Municipality.
3417

WANTED A SENIOR PROOF READER for the Temporary Establishment of the Assam Secretariat Press on Rs. 120 per mensem plus overtime. The selected candidate will be required to take up his duties on September 1st, 1914. Applications with testimonials, etc, will be received by the undersigned up to August 20th.
H. H. KING,
Superintendent
Assam Secretariat Press,
23rd July 1914. Shillong.
2133

WANTED a fully qualified CIVIL ENGINEER for the post of Engineering Assistant in the Head Office of the Baroda State Railway Department. Applicants must have had a thorough theoretical training in some recognized Engineering College or School and considerable practical experience in Railway constructional work as well as in office work. The post is likely to be made a permanent one but in the first instance the appointment will be made for a term of 2 years only terminable at one month's notice on either side on the expiry of such term. Should however, the successful of applicant be confirmed in the appointment on the expiry of his two years term, such term will count as service both for leave and pension permissable under the State rules when the post is made permanent.
Applications which must state clearly the age of candidate and the salary now drawn and give full details as to training and experience, should be addressed to the undersigned not later than 20th August. The successful candidate must be prepared to join within one month after appointment. The salary attached to the post is Rs. 600 with biennial monthly increments of Rs. 50 to a maximum of Rs. 800 per mensem.
ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
for Railways and Communications,
2136 Baroda.

WANTED.

WANTED for Mofussil High School Arts graduate. Salary according to merit. Post permament. Apply to Box No. 793, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3458

WANTED experienced SUPERVISOR for laying, and jointing BIG WATER MAIN outside Bombay. Salary Rs. 80/- to Rs. 100/-. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 791, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3452

WANTED for Busreh—Experienced BOOK-KEEPER and TYPIST, starting salary Rs. 130, Christian preferred. Apply personally with testimonials to CLERK, s.s. "Koweit," Alexandra Docks, between 8 to 11 a.m. 2123

WANTED persons to apply for FREE Particulars of American Money-making Plans. A Golden opportunity of acquiring Wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7 Bhavnagar. 398

WANTED—An M. Sc. in Mathematics who will be retained in His Highness' private staff. Salary Rs. 125—5—175. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to the Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur Jhalawar, Jhalrapatan. 2134

WANTED—A young man of active habits to serve as Superintendent of Gardens in Jhalawar State. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned), stating terms, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness the Maharaj Rana Bahadur of Jhalawar. 2135

WANTED by YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, well educated, speaks and writes French, SLIGHT KNOWLEDGE Shorthand, Typewriting, journalistic and publishing experience—a settled post; not Travelling Representative or Canvasser. Address: "SPIDER," care of "Bombay Chronicle" Office. 2034.

WANTED Experienced European CATERER to supervise saloon staffs and messing arrangements on Inland Steamers. Ex-mess Sergeant or man with similar experience preferred. Apply by letter only to the undersigned enclosing copies of certificates and stating salary required.—MACNEILL & Co., Agents, Rivers Steam Navigation Company Ld., 2, Clive Ghat Street, Calcutta. 243

WANTED—A B. Sc. to act as senior science teacher in the Durbar High School. Salary Rs. 75—5—100. Candidates should apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) stating the group of subjects they had taken up for their B. Sc. Examination, to The Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, Jhalawar, Jhalrapatan (Rajputana).

WANTED a trained SANITARY INSPECTOR for the Dharwar Municipality on a monthly salary of Rs. 75—20. Candidates should apply with Educational Certificates and other testimonials, if any, to the undersigned. Preference will be given to Christians and Mohamedans.
Dharwar Municipal Office,
24th July 1914.
S. K. RODDY.
President,
Dharwar Municipality, 3414

WANTED IN VICINITY OF POONA.—INFANTRY CHARGER. About 14.2. Bay or Brown prefered, White or Grey barred. Thoroughly steady on Ceremonial Parade and with feu-de-joie. Reliable across country. Vet's certificate of coundness. Good trapper.
Apply, stating particulars and price, to
LT.-COL. HARWARD,
48th Pioneers, Kirkee.

WANTED, for three months, a smart Anglo-Indian or Christian TYPIST. Salary according to qualifications. Applications should be addressed to the Deputy Inspector General of Polie, Criminal Investigation Department, Poona, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned.
J. A. GUIDER,
Deputy Inspector General of Police,
C. I. Department, Poona.
2133

WANTED—A fully qualified Audit Officer for Durbhanga Raj. Salary Rs. 300—20—400. House and conveyance allowance Rs. 150 a month.
Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 15th August 1914.
GOURI SHANKER,
Acting General Manager, R.D.
DURBHANGA:
The 24th July, 1914. 3367

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—SPECIFICATION OF THE GAS & ELECTRIC PLANT AT JAGANMOHAN PALACE.
One 12 H.P. Crossleys "OTTO," Gas Engine with 12 Fly wheels 6'-3" diameter and 5½" face complete with water tank and pipes, etc.
One D. C. DYNAMO by BYNG & HAWKINS 135-11. Volts 60-90 Amps 940 Revolutions per minute on 3 bearings sliding bedplate size of driving pulley 1'-8" diameter, 6¾" face. This Dynamo is belt driven by the above Crossley Gas Engine.
One 16 H.P. CAMPBELL GAS ENGINE with 2 Fly wheels 5 1/2' diameter 7 3/4" face with circulating water tank and Gas bag valve complete.
One D. C. DYNAMO BY BYNG & HAWKINS on 2 bearings diameter of driving pulley 9 1/2" face 6" 100 Volts 129. Amps, 1200 Revolutions per minute, this Dynamo is belt driven by the above Campbell Gas Engine.
2 Complete sets of MANSFIELD OIL GAS APPARATUS consisting of 2 Gas Tanks 6 & 6 Thousand feet capacity each, with 6 Oil Gas producers, Furnaces Hydraulic Valves, &c., &c. All these in good working order.
Apply with offers to the PALACE CONTROLLER, Mysore. 3450 3464

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE ONE LANCASHIRE BOILER 145 lbs. pressure and Green's FUEL ECONOMISER (second-hand) in good working order, 3 sets of 8 segments, each segment of 8 pipes with scrapers, scraper carriers chains, chain lifting rod and gear complete. Apply to YOOSUFALLY AMIJI & Co. 73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET for Europeans at WHITE HOUSE situated at corner of Ormiston and Merry Weather Road, two well-ventilated, spacious flats; Electric lights fans. Apply PESTONJI KAPADIA, Oriental Life Office, Fort. 3449

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, THANA, will receive sealed tenders (separate for each work) for the works noted below at 1 p.m. Standard time, on 1st SEPTEMBER 1914.

Name of work.	Probable value of work.	Earnest money.	Amount of deposit.
1. Making improvements to Divan Khar, Village Diva, Taluka Bhivandi ..... Rs.	6,717	500	670
2. Making improvements to Phansi Khar, Village Diva, Taluka Bhivandi. Rs.	8,555	500	850
3. Constructing Abkari Inspector's quarters at Umbergaon ..... Rs.	5,050	500	500
4. Constructing Bonded Ware-house at Bassein, in the Thana District. Rs.	19562	500	2,000

2. The forms of the tender can be had on payment of Rs. 2 for each form, to the Accountant, to the Executive Engineer's Office, Thana, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Standard Time on working days, except the day of receiving tenders.
(Sd.) J. J. B. BENSON,
Executive Engineer, Thana District.
3467

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders, of the Bank of Bombay, will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4 p.m., for the following objects:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. Tribhovandas Varjevandas and Mr. Meyer Nissim who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1914. 3099

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE RACE HORSE.

UNDER instructions from the Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay, Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., will sell the undermentioned valuable Race Horse, by Public Auction on Saturday, the 8th August 1914 at 8 a.m., at the Race Course, Poona.
Brown Aus. Mare "Eagle Bird" by Macy out of "Deer Bird." For further particulars apply to—
Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM & Co.,
General Merchants & Commission Agents,
3412 Poona and Bombay.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

CONTRACT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the under-mentioned contract will be received by the Undersigned upto 1 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 4th September 1914.
Forms of Tender, etc., can be had on application in writing to the Undersigned, which should be invariably accompanied by a fee of Re. 1, in the absence of which, no attention will be paid to the application.
For the supply of Barley, Bran, Gram, Kulthi, Linseed, Oats, Oil-cake and Salt from 1st October, 1914, to 31st March 1915 (both days inclusive).
(Sd.) R. S. SCOTT, Captain,
Off. Supdt., Remount Depot.
Ahmednagar.

NOTICE.

PARIS GARAGE.
ONLY FRENCH MOTOR CAR FIRM IN BOMBAY.

AS I am proceeding to France to serve my country, my business will continue as usual under the management of Mr. DE WERR AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER and MR. G. JOHNSON, to whom I have given a joint power of attorney.
E. CALAIS,
3469 Proprietor Paris Garage.

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions from the FIRST CLASS SUB-JUDGE POONA the undersigned WILL SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION the going concern of R. DALTON & Co. Chemists and Druggists at the premises of the said shop in East Street Poona on FRIDAY the 14th August 1914, at 1-30 p.m., (S.T.)
Conditions and particulars of sale can be seen at the premises from 8 to 10 a.m. from the 8th August 1914 to 13th August 1914.
V. B. JOSHI,
3471 Receiver Appointed by the F. C. S. G.

THE PEARL MILLS LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 5th day of August, to the 19th day of August, 1914, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION.

AS it may be necessary hereafter to augment the regular POLICE FORCE by the enrolment of Special Constables, the undersigned will be glad to register now the names and addresses of any persons who may be prepared to assist the POLICE COMMISSIONER as special Police Officers. Applications for enrolment should be made in person at the Head Police Office between the hours of 10-30 and 11-30 a.m.
S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office;
August, 5th, 1914. 3470

RECRUITS.

THE OFFICER COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES will be glad to receive applications from suitable persons willing to join the Corps. Applications may be made to the Commanding Officer direct, or to the Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Head-Quarters, Council Road, or to Officers Commanding Companies. 3461

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.
53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF A LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL BHOIWADA.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Amin and Desai attorneys for Mr. Shaikh Mahomed Shaikh Husein the Transferee of the Deed of Mortgage dated 8th day of Sept. 1909 and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Esabella wife of Gregory Gonsolves and ors., Messrs. MEHTA and Company Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned landed property on the premises on WEDNESDAY the 19th August, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.)
All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Parel, Bhoiwada, outside the Fort and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 148 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 128 New No. 14305 and New Survey No. C/7 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 1341 Street No. 35 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Ratan Pandu and partly by that of Leega widow of Antoni Nuves, on or towards the West by the passage, on or towards the North by the property of Annie wife of Deogo De Souza and on or towards the South by the land of the Transferred herein.
For further particulars conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds application may be made to Messrs. Amin and Desai attorneys for the Transferee herein at their office at 61, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES KHAMGAON AKOLA FINE MACHINE GINNED COTTON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Balchand Ugarchand and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pruthuraj Bhagwan and Footchand Matrumal, Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers will sell on FRIDAY the 7th inst. at 5 p.m., (S. T.), at the stated godown No. 6A at Arthur Bunder.
100 bales Khamgaon Akola Fine Machine Ginned Cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale. Balance to be paid and delivery to be taken the next day.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 5th August, 1914.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Wheat, Castorseed and other Grain, Grain Sweeping, etc.
Under instructions from the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 7th August 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at Prince's Dock, M. Shed:—
447 bags castorseeds.
673 bags wheat.
157 bags methi
A number of bags of grain and seeds and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), the materials for removal of the following buildings:—
Building Street No. 82-84, (1 and 2) Case No. 253, Bhajipala Street also at 4 p.m., (S. T.)
Building Street No. 32, Case No. 526, Islampora Cross Street.
MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, August 6th, 1914.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY

PALACE OF VARIETIES

In conjunction with the Bandmann Varieties Ltd. & the Harry Rickard's Tivoli Theatres Ltd. (Hugh McIntosh, Governing Director).
Capital £2,50,000

6-30 TWICE-NIGHTLY 10 p.m.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

The House o Refined Vaudeville.
Grand Galaxy of Stars.
The Greatest Bill
ever presented in BOMBAY
The Great International
"HEADLINER"
SAM STERN
AN ENTERTAINER
That's all
SAM STERN
who has "topped" the bill in the best Vaudeville Houses IN THE WORLD
SAM STERN
engaged at a fabulous salary just to entertain BOMBAY THEATRE-GOERS
supported by
MERIDITH & ADNIL
Who hold the World's record.
The strongest iron-joined ring manipulators in the WORLD.
Bombay's favourite.
LILY PACEY
England's smartest, smallest clog Dancer
TORINO
in a fete in Japan
The smartest dressed Couple on the Variety stage
RUSSELL & HELD
SHE SINGS—HE DANCES
WHEN THE SOUL AWAKENS
Introducing "Trumerai" undoubtedly the choicest.
"MOVIE"
ever presented in Bombay
and a specially selected programme of the Gaiety's best Pictures
SPECIAL MUSIC
POPULAR PRICES
Plan at ROSE & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

August 18th, 19th & 20th
at 9-30 p.m. prompt.
THE BOMBAY A. D. C.
will present Pinero's Farcical Comedy.
THE MAGISTRATE
Plan open at Messrs. Rose & Co. on August 4th.
TIME AND PRICES ASSUAL. U

GRAND CHANGE TO-NIGHT!
THE RACE FOR THE RUBIES
AN EXPLOIT OF NAT PINKERTON
A SENSATIONAL DRAMA
3,000 FEET.
AT THE
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE
DON'T WAIT UNTIL SOME OTHER TIME BECAUSE
THE FILM IS OF EXCLUSIVE RIGHT
To-day on account of Cocoanut Holiday 5-15 to 6-45 Prize Matinee, and every night 7 to 8-30 8-45 to 10-15 and 10-30 to 12 (S. T.) Saturday and Sunday Prize Matinee 5-15 to 6-45 (S. T.)
Sandhurst Road. Telephone No. 1266.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.
Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.
Order books supplied gratis on application to
THE MANAGER.

LUCKY SALE
Closing shortly.
SALE SALE? SALE?
at
CHINA-JAPAN STORES
SHOW-ROOM AT
ABDUL REHMAN STREET
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
BRANCH AT PRINCE'S & VICTORIA DOCKS
TRY YOUR LUCK
AT CHINA-JAPAN STORES.
FISH POND 6 annas dip
and you get articles of Rs. 10. if you are lucky.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. To-Night! Tel. No. 1271.
We shall present the fine Exclusive
CORA, THE TEMPTRESS.
3,500 Feet—In three Parts.
A GREAT DRAMA OF LOVE, ADVENTURE AND MYSTERY
IN WHICH
a beautiful woman plays the principal part, and by her fascinating powers lures people to destruction. A powerful and gripping plot which will not fail to interest all.
OUR EXCLUSIVES ARE ALWAYS GOOD—THIS IS EXTRA.
LAKE VERBANO (Scenic) ROUND O'BRIEN (Comic)
A PROGRAMME TO PLEASE.
3 Shows Nightly:—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, & 10 to 11-15.
On Wednesday 5th August. { Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

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BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter).
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan	Manila.
Bombay.	(Sumatra).	Cebu.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Iloilo.
Madras.	Malacca.	Hongkong.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpur.	Canton.
Colombo.	F. M. S.).	Foochow.
Karachi.	Klang (F.M.S.).	Shanghai.
Amritsar.	Seremban (F.M.S.).	Tientsin.
Delhi.	Bangkok.	Tsingtau.
Penang.	Batavia.	(North China)
Puket.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Taiping (F.M.S.	Saigon.	Yokohama.
Ipoh (F.M.S.).	Haiphong.	Kobe.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p.a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 100,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Share bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collections of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 34,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,650,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy.	Ipoh.	Rangoon.
Bangkok.	Johore.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Kobe.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	Kwala-Lumpur.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	London.	Do. Hongkew.
Canton.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Colombo.	Malacca.	Sourabaya.
Foochow.	Manila.	Taipeh.
Hamburg	Nagasaki.	Tientsin.
Hankow.	New York.	Tsingtau.
Harbin.	Peking.	Yokohama.
Hongkong.	Penang.	Yloilo.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £465,000
Head Office Grace Church Street London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1. lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

Messrs H. S. SMITH & Co.

AGENTS FOR

JOHN HAIG'S WHISKY

Beg to inform their numerous customers, that they will not increase the price of John Haig's Whisky unless a rise in freights from home compel it.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 5th August 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—
The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the north and the south-west Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in defect in the north and the south-west Punjab.
The United Provinces.—No telegram has been nearly general; Mainpjuri has had 0.39in., Jhansi 0.10in., and Allahabad 1.25in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at some stations.
Sind and Rajputana.—No telegrams have been received from stations in Sind. Skies are lightly clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is normal or in defect.
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen in Gujarat and Central India West; Surat has had 0.13in. and Indore 0.41in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.
The Central Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Khundwa has had 0.69in, Akola 0.36in. Amraoti 1.98in., Chanda 0.50in., Nagpur 1.21in. and Raipur 0.51in. Skies are mode,rately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Chanda and Raipur.
The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0.35in., Ratnagiri 1.78in., Mormugao 0.64in., and Karwar 1.11ia. Skies are heavily clouded.
The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and local in the north Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 1.80in., Bijapur 2.77in., Belgaum 11.00in., Nizamabad 1.05in. and Hyderabad 0.20in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division.
General Remarks.—There has been a considerable increase of rainfall in the southern half of the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, the Bombay Deccan and the Konkan with the exception of Bombay. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, north Malabar, the south Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, the southern half of the Central Provinces and in the United Provinces, local in the Madras Deccan, Gujarat and Central India West. Belgaum reports a heavy fall of 11,00in. Some showers have occurred also in the northern half of the United Provinces and on the North Madras coast.
Nearly general arin is likely in the Konkan and the Central Provinces, fairly general rain in Malabar, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the United Provinces, and some showers in the Madras Deccan and possibly in south Gujarat.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of August 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1rt June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to Date
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire;	96.3	90.0	52	..	0.00	0.00
Do. (4th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	98.6	84.5	81	..	0.53	0.36
PUNJAB—						
Multan	96.3	81.7	67	..	8.20	5.23
Rawalpind ;	89.2	63.6	70	..	?	?
Lahore	95.3	79.2	70	..	12.03	3.84
Sirsa	93.6	76.1	80	..	9.05	..
Ambala	90.9	71.3	75	0.08	11.09	—1.62
Delhi;	91.4	..	81	..	12.04	—0.73
NITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	90.6	76.7	78	..	17.06	3.34
Mainpuri	87.1	77.4	95	0.39	8.35	—3.43
Jhansi;	91.6	75.5	75	0.10	17.97	—1.26
Cawnpore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Allahabad	85.4	76.3	93	1.25	27.09	8.55
SIND AND RAJPUTANA;						
Jacobad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi ;	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer	84.9	76.1	77	..	9.43	—1.39
Jaipore	93.2	75.2	70	..	20.37	8.37
Kotah	88.6	77.8	90	..	17.77	3.25
UJARAT, KATH AWAR AND CENTRAL IND A WEST— ;						
Bhuj	89.8	76.1	78	..	6.68	—2.30
Dwarka	85.8	78.7	83	..	12.01	2.06
Veraval	81.9	77.8	88	..	9.17	—2.66
Rajkot	88.6	74.8	85	..	15.67	—1.44
Bhavnagar Para	92.0	77.8	84	..	24.04	13.30
Surat	85.7	77.5	88	0.13	40.11	13.37
Ahmedabad	90.4	77.0	85	0.01	24.67	6.62
Deesa ;	89.1	74.2	87	..	19.50	6.44
Narsinda	84.7	72.0	84	..	17.70	3.45
Indore	81.9	72.1	86	0.41	13.54	—3.41
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.9	73.3	89	0.03	24.92	—4.80
Saugor ;	85.2	72.6	89	0.02	21.12	—3.33
Hoshangabad	87.3	72.4	89	..	28.26	3.35
Khandwa	86.1	72.3	88	0.69	16.67	1.61
Akola	83.6	72.2	84	0.36	13.17	—3.51
Amraoti	83.9	69.6	97	1.98	12.42	—4.98
Nagpur	84.3	70.8	92	1.21	21.89	—3.33
Chanda	80.9	72.4	92	0.50	19.74	—7.01
Raipur	80.4	73.0	94	0.51	21.47	—4.23
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.0	78.2	91	0.35	49.65	3.34
Ratnagir	80.5	74.9	94	1.78	84.14	16.74
Mormugao	83.2	74.5	95	0.64	71.84	6.37
Karwar;	83.0	72.8	85	1.11	96.33	15.04
BOMBAY DECCANAND ; HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.7	73.5	77	..	11.86	2.04
Ahmednagar	83.6	69.5	77	..	9.66	0.87
Poona	78.2	68.3	87	1.80	20.15	7.41
Sholapur	84.8	68.8	84	..	13.10	3.34
Bijapur;	78.2	67.8	92	2.77	6.45	—0.69
Belgaum;	70.3	66.5	95	1100	61.87	35.21
Aurangabad;	81.4	70.7	84	0.03	17.40	4.71
Nizamabad (Indur).	82.9	68.7	85	1.05	34.45	17.67
Hyderabad	80.8	69.3	83	0.20	20.74	9.45
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ;	84.7	77.4	89	0.20	85.66	6.32
Calicat ;	84.8	75.7	95	0.90	70.20	1.38
Cochin	85.9	76.8	87	..	49.27	—4.38
Colombo	86.1	73.2	97	..	14.15	0.92
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Maalipatam	85.8	76.1	80	0.08	10.84	—0.72
Bellary	86.0	71.7	83	0.44	2.28	—1.61
Guddapah ;	93.0	76.5	62	..	7.17	—0.61
Madras	97.1	76.7	73	0.10	3.00	—3.73
Bangalore	81.9	66.2	80	..	5.68	—2.01
Combator	87.2	73.5	76	..	2.74	—0.36
Trichinopoly	96.3	79.7	62	..	1.17	—1.91
Negapatam	96.6	79.9	74	..	1.12	—2.66

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—
The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 5th August 1914 was 29.906 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all anerold reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial o aneriod for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

Government Observatory, Colaba,
Bombay, August 4th 1914.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.681inches
Temperature of Air	81.0 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.1 ,,
Dew Point	77.1 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.882 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky)the whole sky cloudy-10)	9.8 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	83.0 ,,
Minimum do. do.	78.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW
Movement of Wind from midnight to to midnight	307 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.24inches.
Total fall during month	1.70 ,,
Total fall during year	49.66 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd..	0.14 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tids in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is a Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Times	Depth on sill.	LOW WATER. Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
W	5	m 11 21	28 7	5	m 4 21	16 0
		11 11 a	26 1		5 30 a	18 7
THU	6	m 11 55	28 9	6	m 5 5	16 0
		11 54 a	26 6		6 6a	17 11
F	7	0 27 a	28 8	7	m 5 44	16 2
		m 0 33	26 9		6 33a	17 5
S	8	0 57 a	28 5	8	m 6 19	16 6
		m 1 9	26 8		7 8 a	17 2
S	9	1 25 a	27 11	9	m 6 51	17 1
					7 37a	17 2
M	3	m 9 55	27 5	3	m 2 31	16 5
		9 22 a	25 0		3 52a	20 2
TU	11	m 2 17	25 11	11	m 7 52	18 7
		2 16 a	26 9		8 34a	17 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 5 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 17m.	,, 7h. 13m.
,, 6 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 17m.	7h. 13m.
,, 7 (Friday)	,, 6h. 18m.	7h. 12m.
,, 8 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 18m.	,, 7h. 11m.
,, 9 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 18m.	,, 7h 11m.
,, 3 (Monday)	,, 6h. 16m.	,, 7h. 14m.
,, 6 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 19m.	,, 7h. 10m.

PHASES OF MOON:—First quarter July 30th. 5h 21-0m a.m. Full Moon Aug. 6th 6h 20-7m a.m. Last quarter Aug. 14th 6h 26 0 m a.m. New moon Aug. 21st 5h 26-5 m p. m.

GIRL IN BOY'S CLOTHES.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY FROM BANGALORE.

The Bangalore correspondent of the "Madras Mail" writes as follows:—A few days ago a person, who appeared to be a young European boy of about fifteen, turned up in Bangalore, and giving his name as Arthur Gown, repeated a pitiful tale of being a son of a Colonel in Northern India who had married a Punjabi lady. He was dressed in male attire and related that his father died some years ago leaving a fortune to him when he came of age, but that his stepmother (the Punjabi lady aforesaid) ill-treated him and turned him out of the house. He said that he had wandered to Bangalore in company with a Mahomedan who promised to find him work here, but that the Mahomedan had since absconded. The youngster obtained help from various residents of the Station, and finally, to one lady who had helped him, disclosed that he was a girl, named Olga Johnson, and that she had masqueraded as a boy to be sure of the protection that that sex enjoyed. Since then the masquerader has disappeared, it is supposed in the direction of Tumkur, and the Police have been warned to be on the look out.
From further information that I have gathered it seems to be believed that the girl was abducted by the Mahomedan referred to above, and that she was taken away from a Convent School somewhere in the north of India and brought down to Bangalore. She is reported to have been frightfully emaciated, and appeared to have been ill treated and in a state of great fear. It is now supposed that she his again fallen into the hands of her abductor, and is being kept out of sight somewhere in Bangalore City I understand that the Police are making enquiries as to her whereabouts. She is said, from her conversation and manner, to be a refined and well educated girl.

HEAT-MAD PRIVATE.

CAPTURE BY MOTOR FIRE ENGINE.

How a mad soldier armed with a rifle and a razor held at bay a whole battalion was made known on July 17, says the "Daily Mail."
The man, a private in the 2nd Battalion of Light Infantry at Aldershot, showed signs of intense irritation at breakfast time. Then, going to his kit, he opened a razor and loaded his rifle, saying he would kill everybody in the room. There was a wild stampede of all the occupants, of the room, some climbing hastily from the windows, for the man's actions and utterances showed that he had lost his reason. He took up a position in a corner and said he would shoot anyone coming into the room.
A medical officer from the adjoining barracks was summoned, but his efforts were of no avail, and then the camp fire brigade was called, and arrived with a motor-engine. The demented man was located from four different windows, and as many hosepipes were led up to them. Lieutenant A. Crook, the firemaster, directed operations and at a whistle signal the hose was turned on the besieged soldier.
Taken by surprise, he tried to get his rifle up to his shoulder, but was knocked over by the force of the water, the rifle going off and the bullet narrowly escaping the man's own head as he fell. Soldiers immediately rushed into the room, and he was secured and carried off to the Cambridge Hospital, where he is confined in the observation ward.
It is thought that the intense heat of the past few days is responsible for his condition.

Sandorides
'Lucana'
CIGARETTES

THE TRIUMPH OF EXPERT BLENDING

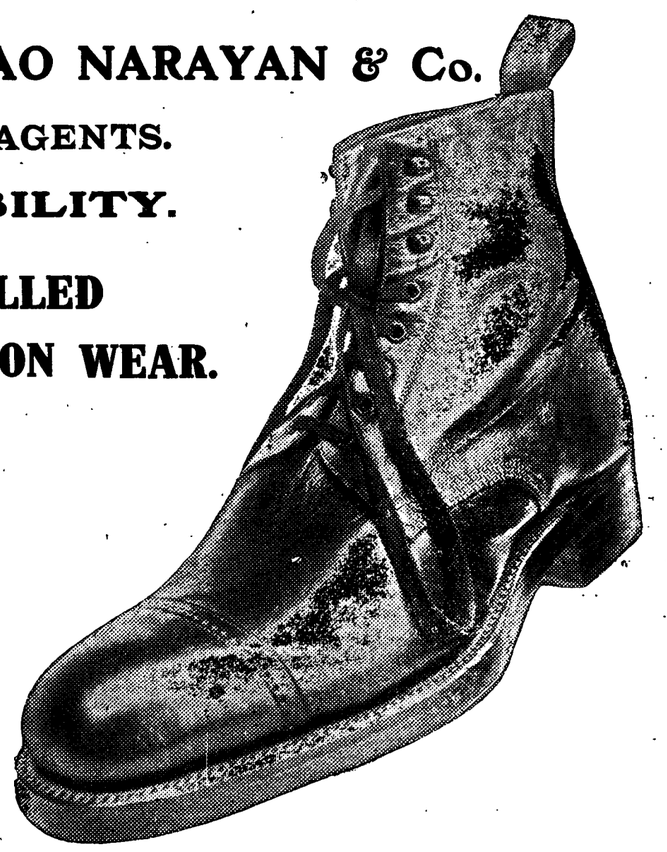
EGYPTIAN	per 100	(In vacuum tins of fifty and of twenty-five.)	Rs. 4-8
TURKISH	,, 100		,, 3-8
VIRGINIAN	,, 100		,, 2-8
MITHRAS DUBEC,	,, 100		,, 3-0

The small sized tins are specially suitable for the Monsoon time.

Buy direct from the Importers **CUTLER PALMER & Co.** Medows Street Bombay.

"MYSO-CHROME"

From
SUNDARRAO NARAYAN & Co.
SOLE AGENTS.
DURABILITY.
UNRIVALLED
FOR MONSOON WEAR.



GUARANTEED QUALITY.

Only at
Badri Mahal, Hornby Road,
Fort, **Bombay.**

Only Makers
The Mysore Tannery, Ltd.
Bangalore.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,
Rs. 83 each.
THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,
Rs. 45 each.
THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE
CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,
35-37, APOLLO STREET.

EDWARD CARLYLE & Co.,
Carnac Road, BOMBAY,
Supply
Oilmenstores, Household Goods
Hardware, Furniture, etc., etc.
FREE. Stores Price List ON REQUEST.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 4th.
S.S. Netherlee — Bery — Calcutta July 21

DEPARTURES.

August 4th.
S.S. Sardar — Ookerji — Persian Gulf via Karach.

The following vessel obtained portclearance yesterday
S.S. Dumra — Anderson — Persian Gulf vi.! Karachi

To Arrive

S. S. Netherlee:—The steamer Netherlee, 2,763 tons, Captain H. Bery, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on July 21, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A. T. Anderson, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS

Aug. 5.

S. S. Zoroastrian from Calcutta, Agents C. Mancherjee and Sons.—5,673 tons coal.

S. S. Netherlee from Calcutta, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—6,203 tons coal.

Wednesday, August 5th 1914.

P. DOCK.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A	Clan Macdonold	Swethward	J. F. & Co
B	Montebello	Smith	J. F. & Co
C & R	City of Poona	McNeil	K. N. & Co
D & E	Swazl	Abbey	T. M. & Co
F	Gramsbergen	Goot	T. M. & Co
K	Varela	Hodgson	M. M. & Co
M	Salsette	Vine	P. & O. Co
N	Itinda	Tucker	M. M. & Co
P	Ujina	Abbott	M. M. & Co

V. DOCK.

2	Castalia	Mitchell	W. & A. G &Co
3	Steenbergen	Yonge	K. M. & Co
4	Peking	Bangmechoir	W. & A. G. & Co
5	Beekbergen	Mearden	T. M. & Co
6	Borderdale	Hay	J. F. & Co
7	Clematis	Gunn	W. & A. G. & Co
8	Khosrouh	Hannah	T. M. & Co
10 & 11	Chanda	Cunninghom	M. M. & Co
9	Umballa	Gill	M. M. & Co
12 & 13	M Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. S.N.C
14	Linga	Cutbush	M. M. o& C
16	Dumra	Anderson	M. M. & C.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Caledonia	Goubault	M. M. & Co
2	Taiyabi	Kass. E. E.	Collin & Co.
3	Ozarda	Mils	M. M. & Co
4	Upada	Le Brocp	M. M. & Co
5	Barjors	Oconner	M. M. & Co
6	Itaja	Butler	M. M. & oC
7	Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co
7	Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co
16	Kowelt	Brewis	Arab Steamer
		M. W. D. D.	
	Nurani	Lewis (Repairing)	T. M. & Co
		H. W. F. D.	
	Irrawadi	Goolam	
	Sarasnati	Moola	B.O.S.N. Co. L d.
	Satrunji	Ebram	
		Offside N.	
P.	Chindwara	Hoxley	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Abydos	Davis	Bo. & A. S. N. & Co
Atlantica	Kock	T. M. & Co
Banca	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. Co
Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. S. N. Co
Carthness	Ridland	
Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
Griqua	Crome	D. N. Sons
Imani	Johnson	K. N. & Co
Inverness	Venies	A. Y. & Co
Kirimara	Tsuda	N. Y. K.
Mombasa	Smith	J. M. & Co
Manlu	Tinnad	V. S. N Co
Metoor	Reimmerseen	W. & A. G & Co
Netherlee	Bery	
Ocean	Christansen	The Bombay & Co
Furnea	Piggott	M. M. & Co
Palitana	Ripple	M. M. & Co
Singu	Reid	S. W. & Co
Shwedagon	Creagh	J. B. P & Co

TAILORING & OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.
SHOP NO. 1, 'ARCADE FOOT PATH

Just received a large stock of—

Abbotts' Waterproof Coats.
Hats, Helmets and Caps.
Shirts, Collars and Ties.
Gladstone and Kit Bags.
Holdalls and Stocks.
Leather and Steel Trunks
Scotch Maud Rugs.
Ready-made Clothes, etc., etc.,

Defy Competition in Quality and Price.
Trial Solicited.

TYEBBHOY SHAIKH HOSSONALLY.

REASONABLE OFFERS & CASH ON DELIVERY.

Gentlemen proceeding Home or Abroad.

Wishing to dispose of their furniture and effects such as glass and porcelainware, silverware, furniture, piano, horses and carriages, nic-nacks, garden &c. &c. should apply to the undersigned for reasonable offers and prompt cash on delivery. Advances paid on the same.

SURPLUS STOCK & JOB LOTS OF

English and Continental firms, Manufacturers' Agents &c. purchased at reasonable offers.

HARDINGE & Co.,
Mahamadi Mahal, DHOBIE TALAO

CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
London, August 3rd.

The Liverpool Cotton Association has resolved that the Cotton Exchange shall be closed indefinitely.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	5,111 Bales
Wheat	2,215 Owts.
Linseed	12,719 „
Rape, Rai etc.	610 „
Gingellyseed	64 „
Poppyseed	1,370 „
Groundnuts	677 „
Castorseed	802 „
Rice	14,007 „
Myrabolams	1,260 „
Cottonseed	12,398 „
Mowraseed	6,297 „
Gram	1,339 „
Jowar	3,554 „
Maize	47 „
Barley	Nil „

BOMBAY MARKET

BOMBAY, Aug. 5.

All markets are closed to-day for Cocoanut Day.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

14 bundles rupees 28,000 Bahrein National.
4 bundles rupees 4,000 Debai National.

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 3rd August 1914:—

	Bars.	Owners
G. I. P. Ry.	32*	49,711
B. B. & C. I. Ry	27	32,554

*Boxes and bars.

BANK OF MADRAS.

CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW OF FINANCIAL SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Aug. 4.

The Hon. Sir Hugh Fraser presided at the annual general meeting of the Bank of Madras. In the course of his speech he said that the late financial year has been abnormal in many ways, the busy season of 1912-13 was unduly heavy and prolonged and the demand for money continued well into the slack season, so much so that the minimum rate of interest did not fall below 5 per cent any time during the first half year as it was in 1897-8. Matters were rather complicated in October by the severe financial crisis in Northern India during which over a dozen banks were compelled to close their doors. It was satisfactory that the Madras Presidency's share in the failures was nil. The seven per cent. rate of interest was the maximum during the past half year, which had not happened since.

DISORGANISATION OF FOREIGN TRADE.

Referring to the situation in Europe, Sir Hugh said "It is altogether inconceivable that the war will touch India but it cannot help disorganising its foreign trade and has already commenced to do so. Luckily India at the moment is in a strong position financially. The Government and the presidency banks have large sums of money under their control and I am assured that the exchange banks also have funds available. Consequently the Indian money market is in a distinctly favourable position to withstand the strain consequent upon the disorganisation of the European money market. At this moment it is impossible to foresee the future and all we can do at present is to hope for the best.

SANJIVANI PILLS.
Best Tonic
BOTH FOR YOUNG & OLD.
A trial bottle free

SAPAT & Co.
Chemists,
Kalbadavi Road, BOMBAY.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

BARRISTER VS. COLLECTOR.

A REVISION PETITION.

Before V. Venugopal Chetty, Esq. I.C.S. Dt. and Sessions Judge, Chingleput the Revision Petition field by Mr. Mir Sultan Mohideen against the order of the District Magistrate, Chingleput, discharging Mr. M. Aziz ud-din Sahib Bahadur, came on for admission on 1st August.

Mr. Mir Sultan Mohideen, the petitioner, appeared in person while Mr. K. U. Shama Rao, High Court Vakil, watched the case on behalf of Mr. M. Aziz-ud-din Sahib.

Mr. Mir Sultan Mohideen Sahib said that before going into the merits of the case, he must mention to his Honor that the learned District Magistrate had not given a patient hearing to this case as the importance of the case deserved. In the early stages of the enquiry, the learned Magistrate said that the case ought not to be prolonged, that the proper work of the Head of a District was of a revenue character and that if this case is prolonged he would drag the parties to distant camps. Mr. Mir Sultan submitted that this was not a desirable statement by a District Magistrate. He further submitted that the judgment clearly showed that the learned Magistrate was prejudiced on account of the position of the accused. He further said that considering his relationship with the accused the case is an unfortunate one but this fact ought not to change the affairs because they knew that His Majesty the King himself went to Court. Mr. Mir Sultan submitted that he was nothing when compared to His Majesty. Considering all these facts, the petitioner submitted, that he was sorry that the learned Magistrate did not give a patient hearing.

Dealing with the merits of his case. Mr. Mir Sultan Mohideen said that the statement contained in paragraph 3 of the judgment which deals with the accused's remarks that the petitioner was a swindler, were all wrong and were drawn from the imagination of the learned Magitrate. He said that it was on these wrong facts and unsupported by evidence, the learned Magistrate based his finding, that there were facts which seemed to justify the accused's statement that the petitioner was a swindler. He requested to carefully go through the evidence and revise the finding.

Mr. Shama Rao.—The evidence of the Petitioner and the documents filed support the Magistrate's finding, and the learned Magistrate is correct in his statement of facts.

"CALLED FATHER A SWINDLER."

Mr. Mir Sultan Mohideen then dealt with the second charge as to the accused repeating the remark about petitioner's father being a swindler. He submitted that the learned Magistrate was wrong in saying that there was no definiteness, because he, in the witness box, said that he does not know when the expression was used whether in the morning or evening and under what circumstances it was used. It was an offence whether it was used in the morning or in the evening. The District Munsiff said that it was used, though he did not remember when and under what circumstances it was used. He, in the end, submitted that the expressions have been used by the accused, a charge ought to have been framed and the onus thrown on him.

WHAT IS AN INSULT?

Mr. Mir Sultan Mohideen next began to deal with the charge, which deals with the accused asking him "to shut up," and speaking about him pointing" this man," "this man."?

His Honor.—Do you seriously contend that this amounts to defamation?

Mr. Mir Sultan.—Certainly, yes.

His Honor.—Certainly not.

Mr. Mir Sultan.—I say that it is insult.

His Honor.—No, it may be strong language.

Mr. Mir Sultan.—A man of no status may consider so. But to me a man of position to be so addressed in a public court is certainly a gross insult.

His Honor.—What are you? You are a man.

Mr. Mir Sultan.—How would the District Judge like to be called a man.

His Honor.—I won't say it is an insult. It may be undignified language. Read the section in the Penal Code and see how it applies.

Mr. Mir Sultan, then read the section.

His Honor.—Suppose a Vakil says to another Vakil "shut up, you man—" this is a matter of frequent occurrence, and if it is insult I should be punishing every day.

Mr. Mir Sultan.—I am a man of position.

His Honor.—The law does not make any difference between a man of position and another. I say it is not insult to call a man "a man." It would be insult to call a man "a donkey."

Mr. Mir Sultan.—It is a term of contempt.

His Honor.—It is not insult to use a contemptuous expression. My opinion is it is not insult under the circumstances. The learned Magistrate might have refused to take notice of it. I think he says something to that effect in the Judgment.

Mr. Shama Rao.—Especially if the conduct of the petitioner as depicted by the District Munsiff is taken into consideration.

Mr. Mir Sultan:—That may be your Honour's opinion but not mine. But there might be others who will differ from your Honour. Seeing that is your Honour's opinion on the point, I have nothing more to say. But your Honour sees that I have stated on oath that he pointed his finger to me and said "you shut up," and my witnesses have corroborated me ' I would not have resented if the accused said "please keep quiet."

Mr. Shama Rao.—The District Munsiff gives a direct lie to this statement.

Mr. Mir Sultan.—Mr. Shama Rao, you have no *locus standi* at this stage. You have no right to disturb me.

Mr. Shama Rao.—We have all *locus standi* to see that any Court is not misled by inaccurate statements of facts.

His Honour.—The District Munsiff says that he said so when you interrupted him.

Mr. Mir Sultan. He is not quite correct there.

His Honour.—The District Munsiff is the best person to speak to facts that happen in his Court. He is your own witness and you are not justified in impeaching his evidence.

NOT A PROPER MUSSALMAN.

Mr. Mir Sultan then began to read the charge relating to the statement that the accused spoke about him that he was not a proper Mussalman and in dealing with this charge, he went on reading the portion of the judgment dealing with the charge.

His Honour.—I have read the Judgment. I don't want you to read it. I want you to show why I should admit your petition.

Mr. Mir Sultan.—Alright sir, my points are to call my deceased father a swindler is defamation.—

His Honour.—You have already said enough on this point.

Mr. Mir Sultan.—My next point is, it is defamation and insult to say I am not a proper Mussalman, because I take interest. The accused himself has dealings involving interest and therefore he is not a proper Mussalman. How can an improper Mussalman call another person an improper Mussalman?

His Honour.—What is the orthodux opinion about taking interest?

Mr. Mir Sultan.—I will read the evidence.

His Honour—No, what is the opinion.

Mr. Mir Sultan.—What is the justification to use this expression. What is the necessity to indulge in abuse? There was absolutely no necessity and it was made out of season.

Mr. Shama Rao.—The District Munsiff says that it was in answer to a question from the court as how a particular question which the accused proposed to put to Mr. Mir Sultan Mohideen was relevant.

Mr. Mir Sultan.—The District Munsiff ruled the question as irrelevant, That was not an issue in the case. The accused was represented by a Vakil that day.

His Honor.—The District Munsiff says it was in the course of arguing the relevancy of the question whether you were fit to be a Muktavalli. Further, I can't see how a party ceases to be a party after he has been examined as witness or if he has engaged a Vakil. The fact that the District Munsiff ruled it as irrelevant does not make any difference.

Mr. Mir Sultan.—Then I say it is insult and there is no question of privilege.

His Honor.—Which charges in your complaint relate to defamation and which to insult?

Mr. Mir Sultan.—The 1st and 2nd charges are defamation. The 3rd and 4th relating "to shut up &c," and "not a proper Mussalman, &c," are insults.

Mr. Mir Sultan Mohideen then began to read his own evidence to show that the conduct of the accused was insulting.

His Honor.—You are reading evidence. I shall not waste time. I want you to show why I should admit your petition. There will be time enough for you to read the same, if I admit the revision petition.

His Honor.—I think there are different schools of Mahomedans. Suppose a Hindu takes meals in a Railway Refreshment Room, some other Hindu will be justified in saying, that he is not a proper Hindu, but all the same that person might resent it.

18 PER CENT. INTEREST FROM GRAND-MOTHER.

Mr. Mir Sultan.—What if I take interest? I don't become an improper Mussalman.

Mr. Shama Rao.—18 per cent. interest from his own grand-mother!

His Honor.—It is not insult to say that a particular person is not orthodox if he is not orthodox.

Mr. Mir Sultan.—It would not be insult if the expression used at a dinning table. There is no such thing as proper or improper Mussalman. I will read the evidence of moulvies on this point.

His Honor.—"Proper" is an English word. I dont want Hindustani moulvies to explain a simple English word.

Mr. Mir Sultan.—The words are expressed with reference to Mahomedan religion.

His Honor.—I don't want you to waste my time. I hope you know that it is only in rare cases a revision petition is entertained against order of discharge by a First-Class Magistrate. Besides, in this case, the learned Magistrate has carefully gone through the evidence and has written a well-thought out Judgment.

Mr. Mir Sultan.—That is quite so, but I say that in this case it is not done so and the matter is one of great importance and it is for this reason I come to this Court. I have nothing more to say and leave the matter in your Honor's hands.

Judgment was reserved.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 6TH OF AUGUST, 1914.

Before The Hon. Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.

Application for discharge under section 38.

96-13—Payne and Co, Abdul Sakoor Ismail Memon v Dilsukhrai Gulabchand a Cr No 5, Ismail Haji Noormahomed Cassum a Cr No 6, Captain and V.

257-11—Dastur and Co, Shapurji Byramji Katrak v Bomansha Bhikaji Vakil a Cr No 40, Manekbai widow of Pramji Horaasji Katrak Cr No 29, Bicknell M R and Co, On 5th September 1912 the hearing of this case was adjourned sine die; Ganadhar Sakharam Cr No 18, A K Joshi Cr No 25, Messrs Mahadeo Vithal and Co Cr No 15, Messrs Vishnu Balal and Co Cr No 1, Sorabji Hormusji Wadia Cr No 16. Jaiji Framji Katrak Cr No 30, Hiralal and Co, Opposition withdrawn.

661-12—Payne and Co, Nusserwanji Rustomji Dubash v Nurbheram Dulabhji Ved, Manecklal and T.

701-13—Payne and Co, Musa Haji Ebram Memon v Hormusji Kharsedji Bhaba Cr No 6, In person.

14-14—Payne and Co, Daji Tukaram Doke and Rabaji alias Babaji Tukaram Doke v Sardarmal Vunu and ors Cr No 1, D J Mantri.

456-11—Rustomji and Co, Chhotalal Mulchand v Narondas Topan a firm Cr No 88, Edgelow G W and Co.

For hearing of notice under section 104.

215-12—M B Chotia, Karim Gani Memon v The Official Assignee Payne and Co, Part heard.

456-11—Rustomji and Co, Chotalal Muichand v Narandas Topan, Edgelow G W and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1001-13—Craigie B and C, Mayashankar Jeyshanker and anr v Chaturbhuj alias Chunilal Girdhardas and anr, Vachha and Co, Bhimji and Co.

537-14—Payne and Co, Dady Nasserwanji Dady and ors v Bomonji Rustomji Contractor and anr, Mulla and M.

936-13—Mulla and Mulla, Bai Hooseinnibai widow v Essabhai Noorooidin Lakharghatwalla and anr, Vachha and Co.

989-13—Captain and V, Majanbai and ors v Halimjibai widow and ors, Mulla and Mulla.

1155-13—Payne and Co, Hormusji Nasserwanji Vakil and ors v Mohanji Lilladhar, Dikshit and P.

350-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ruttonbai widow v R D Sethna and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Matu J and M.

274-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Lakhmichand Damji v R D Sethna and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Matu J and M.

88-13—Unwalla P and P, Gokuldas Dayaram Master v Jaffer Mahomed Goolam Hoosein and anr.

1162-13—Soonderdas and Co, Vallabhdas Jamnadas v Harjiwan Mohanji.

725-13—Payne and Co, Roza Maria Eliza Barret Gomes v Lawrence Mendonca.

57-13—Khunderao L and M, Fatmabai widow and anr v Mahomed Cassam Abdul Kadar Subhedar and ors, Unwalla P and P.

1050-13—Dikshit and P, Jasraj Poonamchand v Hajarimal Okaji and anr, Malvi H M and R.

711-13—Payne and Co, Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed and Son a firm v Karimji Ebramji and Son a firm, Motichand and D.

713-13—Payne and Co, Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed and Son a firm v Adamji Jafferji and Co a firm, Motichand and D.

1092-13—Bhai K and G, Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal a firm v Jivanlal Chunilal and ors, Mulla and Mulla.

1045-12—Jeh S M and H, Bayabai Sakalker and ors v Haridas Ranchordas and ors, Edg G W and Co, Dastur and Co. Madh K and C.

569-13—Captain and V, Mangaldas Chaturbhai v Chinabhoy Peraj and ors, Mulla and Mulla.

1092-10—Wadia G and Co, Harrivallabhdas Kashidas v Kanayalal Jeynarayen and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

943-11—Judah and S. Elijah Abraham v Chimanlal Manecklal and anr, Amin and D.

786-13—Shroff D and D, The Jivanji Press Mafg Co Ltd v Purshotam Nanji and anr, Manecklal and Co, Payne and Co.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN

CALCUTTA'S AMBITIOUS SCHEME.

The "Bengalee" understands that an organisation is on foot to start an Industrial School for women for imparting industrial education to the widows and helpless women of Bengal. The school will be under the management of some of our industrial experts who have returned from Europe and America and started successful industries in different part of the country. There is already a Mohila Shilpa Bazar completely manned and managed by some of the distinguished ladies of Calcutta. It redounds to the credit of our women-folk, writes the "Bengalee," that there at least one finds everything Swadeshi; but they are going one step further; hitherto a large portion of the commodities of the Mohila Silpa Bazar have been procured from different stores; but now they are trying to manufacture their own goods in the Industrial School and stock them in the bazar for sale. We publish below the curriculum of the school:—

(1.) Clay figures and dolls. (2.) Tailoring. (3.) Comb and Button. (4.) Envelope and card-board-box making. (5.) Typewriting. (6.) Artificial flower making. (7.) Hosiery, socks (8.) Lace and Tiemaking. (9.) Candles. (10.) Washing soap. (11.) Scents and perfumes. (12.) Fruit preserving. (13.) Jam, Jelly and Chutney. (14.) Nib making. (15.) Pin and hairpins. (16.) Loundry (17.) Dying and Bleaching. (18.) Shawl Embroidery. (19.) Chikan work. (20.) Watch and clock repairing. (21.) Sign Board Writing. (22.) Book Binding. (23.) Condensed Milk. (24.) Tooth Brush and Hair Brush. (25.) Fret works. (26.) Handkerchief and Towel making (27.) Photography. (28.) Picture framing.

An executive Committee has been formed to give effect to the above programme.

President:—The Hon. Babu Surendranath Banerjia, Secretary, Babu Krishna Kumar Mitra, Assistant Secretaries:—Sreemati Kumadini Basu B.A., Saraswati, Babu Satis Chandra Ray, Manager Gonesh Cloth Mills. Babu Purna Chandra Ray M. R. S. A. Proprietor, Button Factory, Superintendents:—Sreemati Monorama Mazumder. Babu Narendra Nath Mazumder. Treasurer:—Babu Satya Sunder Dev, Manager Calcutta Pottery Works.

The house rent and carriage expenses would, it has been estimated, cost about Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 900 annually. Besides this recurring expense a further sum of Rs. 3,000 is necessary to start the institution. Those who are desirous of joining this institution will have to pay Rs. 2 monthly as carriage hire.

A LADY'S ADVENTUROUS CAREER.

The funeral took place at Windsor Cemetery on the 15th July of Mrs. Elizabeth Muter, widow of Colonel Dunbar Douglas Muter, Military Knight of Windsor. Mrs. Muter was 87 years of age, and had had a very adventurous life. After her marriage with Colonel Muter in September, 1854, she accompanied him in all his subsequent engagements, Colonel Muter being an officer in the 60th Royal Rifles. These operations included the campaign of 1857-58 against the Indian mutineers when Colonel Muter secured the Treasury with its records on the night of the outbreak at Meerut. She was present at the siege and capture of Delhi, and was on board the troopship Eastern Monarch when burnt in 1830. She was also at the occupation of Tientsin in 1860-61. Mrs. Muter was the first English lady to visit Peking, being invited to the legation with Colonel Muter by the British Minister. By special permission of the authoritics, the first part of the funeral service was held at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle.

LIPTONS AND THE CANTEEN CASE.

A LIVELY MEETING.

References to what was known as the "canteen case" were made by Sir Thomas Lipton (chairman) and various shareholders at the meeting of Lipton Limited, held in London on the 14th July. There was a large attendance of shareholders, and the proceedings were very lively.

"As you are all doubtless aware," said Sir Thomas Lipton, "one of the departments of the firm—happily a very small department relative to the total value of the business—has been brought somewhat prominently before the eyes of the public—(laughter)—during the past eight months, and as this matter, I feel sure, must bulk largely in your minds at the present moment, I wish to deal with it at once. Nobody can attempt for one moment to justify the acts which brought about the unfortunate proceedings to which I refer. Indeed, no one could deplore more than I do that such proceedings should have been necessary. I can only say that your directors have taken steps to ensure that nothing of the kind can possibly happen again in any department of the business. (Applause.) In justice to Mr. Cansfield, it should be stated that it was shown during the proceedings that he used every effort to stop the practices when he became aware of their existence, and he ultimately succeeded in doing so, some years before the proceedings were instituted. There is one point on which I would wish to assure you, and that is that the loss of the canteen business, while much to be regretted, is not one which need cause the slightest anxiety in respect of the question of profits. While the company suffered to some extent from the proceedings to which I have alluded we feel justified in holding the belief that the steps we propose to take will have the effect of remedying matters in this respect. Anyhow, you may rest assured that nothing that lies in my power will be left undone to bring about this result." Sir Thomas added that the net profit last year amounted to £160,286. He moved the adoption of the report.

LIVELY SCENES.

A shareholder, who gave the name of Cooney, said it was abominable that the shareholders should be asked to pay the costs of the recent proceedings. (Uproar.) A person who had been convicted of misdemeanour by consent—(applause and uproar)—was not a fit and proper person to be a member of the board. If Mr. Cansfield had committed a fault he should have pleaded guilty and saved the shareholders the £5,100 expended in costs.

Another shareholder suggested that the matter of the canteen business should be left alone as much as possible. (Cries of "No.") The more they discussed it—

Another shareholder: Sit down, sir. (Uproar.)

Another shareholder rose, and he, too, was shouted down.

Sir Thomas Lipton: I don't see why the man should not be allowed to speak.

Mr. Cooney asked the shareholders to express their disapproval of the whole of the Board by referring the report back.

Mr. Teezy, who said he represented a number of shareholders in the North of England, considered it was unkind, ungenerous, and un-English to hit a man who when the entered the Company put his foot down and stopped "that sort of thing."

Another shareholder resented the attacks on Mr. Cansfield. It seemed to him, he said, that Mr. Cansfield, for his faithful and intelligent services to the Company, deserved every recognition. (Applause.) He inquired what was the loss in cash and profits consequent upon the loss of the contracts with the Army. To say that Mr. Cansfield should have pleaded guilty to save the costs when he was not guilty was outrageous. (Uproar.)

Another shareholder said the prosecution had made the name of Lipton—(a voice 'Stink')—a byword throughout England. He was surprised that Sir Thomas did not stop "this sort of thing" ten years ago, because he ought to have known of it. The directors should have paid the costs themselves and not asked the poor shareholders—(laughter)—to pay.

PROFITS ON CANTEEN BUSINESS.

More uproar was created at this point by a shareholder remarking that Sir Thomas Lipton should pay less attention to yacht racing and more to the business. Another suggested that it was possible the judge who tried the case might have made a mistake. (Laughter.) Some shareholders, he said, seemed to have come to the meeting not to discuss the balance sheet, but a man. (Uproar.)

Sir Thomas Lipton, intervening, said he should not think it was in the interest of the Company to discuss the matter. As to the question of the costs of the defence in the proceedings, they were advised by counsel that they had a right to charge them to the business for protecting the business. He was going to do all he could to make the business as good as it had been.

Another shareholder deplored "this washing of our dirty linen in public."

It was explained by the Company's solicitor, with regard to the question of costs, that several minor officials of the company were involved in the recent proceedings, it was not considered fair that they should have to pay their own costs. Mr. Cansfield was not going to ask the shareholders to pay one penny of his costs. The profits on the canteen business were considerably under an average of £4,000 a year. Sometimes there was a loss.

An elderly man asserted that Sir Thomas Lipton had the press in his pay—a remark which was received with many shouts of disapproval. Sir Thomas indignantly denied the suggestion. "The statements are untrue, and insulting to the press and myself," he said.

The report and accounts were unanimously approved. There were some cheers at the end of the meeting for Sir Thomas, and expressions of good luck for his yacht.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Standing Committee, 11-20 a.m., (Bombay Time).

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-60 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15-8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph. Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Aug. 6.

577. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Sunday 9th instant.—"F" Company Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

578. C. C. M. A's. Inspection.—It is notified for information that the Chief Civil Master Armourer will commence his inspection of arms on the 27th instant. All members who have rifles in their possession will return them to Head-Quarters at once. Such rifles will be taken out to the rifle range when required on previous notice being given.

579. Maxim Gun.—Owing to the Maxim Guns having been recalled, the Maxim Gun Classes will be discontinued, till further notice.

580. Parade.—There will be a Parade for "F" Company at Head-Quarters, Council Road, to-day Thursday the 6th instant. Dress.—Plain clothes. Fall in 7 p.m.

581. Recruiting.—The attention of those wishing to join the Bo. Vol. Rifles is invited to the notice published elsewhere. They are requested to apply at Head-Quarters any evening at or about 7 p.m. Members of Government Departments and of the Bombay Gymkhana should apply to the Officers commanding the Companies to which they would belong.

NOTICE.

Owing to the absence of Lieut. Raitt, the lectures referred to in previous notices will not take place till further notice.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR. LECKIE, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry., Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st May 1914 ...	Rs.	1,42,542
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ...	,,	5,561
Total earnings from 1st April to 31st May 1914 ...	,,	3,02,394
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...	,,	8,390

AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st May 1914 ...	Rs.	49,565
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...	,,	10,142
Total earnings from 1st April to 31st May 1914 ...	,,	1,02,208
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...	,,	19,606

AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st May 1914 ...	Rs.	14,810
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...	,,	1,104
Total earnings from 1st April to 31st May 1914 ...	,,	26,886
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...	,,	1,635

AMRITSAR-TAPTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 18th July 1914	Rs.	19,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...	,,	1,442
Total earnings from 1st April to 18th July 1914 ...	,,	2,33,904
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...	,,	31,999

A PEACE SERVICE.

At St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland) Apollo Street, Fort, a service of intercession for peace, will be held on Thursday, 6th August, at 6-30 p.m.

INTER-SCHOOL CRICKET.

The Senior Inter-School Cricket Match for the Lord Harris Challenge Shield will be replayed to-day on the Esplanade Maidan commencing at 10 a.m.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENT.

GAIETY THEATRE.

To-night as usual is a gala night and the big "Star" is that clever Hebrew comedian who has figured at the top of so many music hall bills at Home, Sam Stern. He has some wonderful character studies, Hebrew, Itatian, &c. He has been a most brilliant success in Calcutta, and was detained there for an extra week in response to the numerous demands made for encores, which demanded too much each night in this climate from a willing and popular artiste.

Lily Pacy the clever little dancer and soubrette who spent a pleasant 14 days here on her arrival in India, pays a return visit on her way Home. Her dancing is the strong feature of her enjoyable show, but she has some exceedingly good songs as well. She was extremely popular here during her stay, and should become a firm favourite now she has come to spend another short stay in this city. Tornio, who remains another week, is the originator of the very clever feat, "The Waltzing Coin," and it is indeed marvellous hand-balancing that enables him to make the coin spin to the Merry Widow Waltz. Tornio has a number of clever tricks such as this. One of his smartest feats is throwing an envelope in the air and with a pair of shears clipping the ends neatly and accurately as it comes down; again he throws up a pen and catches it in its natural resting place behind the car. This week he promises an entirely new stage picture "The Hand of the Chrysanthemum" one of the most gorgeous settings used by any artiste on the stage to-day.

Russell and Held, the charming American lady and her partner, have been the admiration of all visitors to the Gaiety this week, and we must give both the palm for being the best dressed pair we have ever seen in this city. The lady has some fine songs, well sung with a rich and effective voice, and her dresses are indeed really exquisite. Her rapid changes of costume make her turn still more enjoyable. The star film to-night is "When the Soul Awakens," and is said to be a great story play.

By special arrangement with Calcutta the clever Roman Ring Athletes, Meredith and Adnil, will also appear on this week's programme. Their turn is quite a novelty for Bombay, and they should have a gratifying reception.

NEW CINEMA ERA.

FRENCHMAN'S REMARKABLE INVENTION.

A cinematograph apparatus entirely free from the scintillations which are so tiring to the eyes of spectators has been devised after long research by the French scientist M. Edouard Belin, well-known for his discoveries in connection with tele-photography.

His apparatus, which is of a highly complex nature, reproduces life exactly and continuously. The film does not appear as a series of separate pictures rapidly succeeding each other. Thus marching troops and ceremonial processions do not have that spasmodic, jerky action inevitable with present cinematographs, because if turned slowly the scintillation would become unbearable.

M. Belin has demonstrated the qualities of his apparatus to a company of French scientists with great success.

BHARAT DHARMA MAHAMANDAL.

SIR JAMES MESTON'S SYMPATHY.

A correspondent writes:—His Honour Sir James Meston, Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, granted an interview, by previous appointment to a representative of the Bharat Dharma Maha Mandal, at Agra, a few days ago. His Honour was pleased to accept the new Rule Book of the Society, the pamphlet containing the deeds of gift granted in its favour by the leading Hindu Chiefs and the edicts issued by the heads of Hindu religious orders and sects—recognising the Mahamandal as the representative socia-religious organisation of the Orthodox Hindu community—as well as a number of specimen tracts in English published by the Association for the dissemination of the truths underlying Sanatan Dharma.

His Honour was pleased to express his sympathy with the aims of the organisation and hold forth the assurance that he would be glad to extend every help towards their promotion within his province. His Honour expressed his good wishes for the Mahamandal Upadeshak Maha-Vidyalaya (Academy for the training of religious preachers) which has been started in pursuance of the suggestions of the late lamented Lord Minto.

ILLNESS OF THE HEIR-APPARENT OF JAORA.

The heir-apparent of Jaora, Kaiser Ali Khan, who is four years old, is laid up with a very serious illness. Two eminent doctors from Bombay have been him, Colonel Childe and Doctor Judah (M. D. London). The latter is still in attendance treating the child with the help of Khan Sahib Doctor Hormasji, Medical Officer of the State and his Assistant Doctor Ambalal.

INDIAN'S SUCCESS IN I. M. S. EXAMINATION

A private cable received in Bombay states that Mr. N. S. Jatar has come out successful in the recent I. M. S., examination. Mr. Jatar is the third son of the late Rao Bahadur Shreeram Bhicaji Jatar, the Director of Public Instruction in Berar. Mr. Jatar passed the L. M. & S. examination of the Bombay University in 1912 and secured the degrees of L. R. C. P. and M. R. C. S. of the London University in December last.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

WATER SUPPLY CISTERNS.

In order to minimise the cry of insufficient water supply, the Bombay Corporation recently, on the motion of Mr. Hussein A. Lalji, asked the Municipal Commissioner to expedite the work of providing cisterns in the different wards in the City. With reference to this resolution, the Commissioner has written the following letter to the Standing Committee:—"Inquiries have been going on regarding the most suitable sites on which to place the cisterns. The following sites have been selected as suitable in each of the first five wards of the City:—

A ward—Fort North—Bora Bazar Street, between Dwarkadas Street and Connaught Street.

B ward—Oomerkhady at the junction of Sandhurst Road and Dongri Street.

C ward—Fanaswadi near the Thakurdwar Post Office.

D ward—Opposite the Post Office.

E ward—Mazagon at the Junction of Mazagon and Dockyard Roads in front of the Police Chauki.

The drawback to cisterns is that though each one would be of service to its immediate neighbourhood, that neighbourhood would not be extensive. People in Bombay will not now go far to get water and would not be likely to use the cisterns at any great distance from their houses. The real use of such cisterns therefore will be only during the temporary break-down of the water supply. For this purpose I think it will be sufficient in the first place to erect one cistern in each of the wards. This is as much as can be conveniently done during the present year. No cisterns at present have been proposed for F. and G. wards, because those wards are so extensive that cisterns would not be of much general advantage. With the introduction of the new water supply it may be hoped that the necessity for such cisterns will disappear. Quite apart from the question of expense and the difficulty of finding sites, their erection is open to objection since they are more liable to pollution than a private supply in a house. The cost of these tanks is estimated at Rs. 4,225 each while the drainage estimates for the 5 tanks amount to Rs. 3,230. The total cost thus amounts to Rs. 24,355. As there is no grant from which this expenditure can be met, I have the honour to request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 24,355 from the Surplus Cash Balances."

HEAVY VEHICLES ON BRIDGES.

A letter from Mr. Navroji Hormasji Katrak will be considered at to-day's meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee in which he states that the Commissioner of Police had often issued notices warning the people against taking heavy motor vehicles, etc., along road-bridges over the two Railways in the city, and prescribing a limit of load for each bridge, and he enquires whether the time has not now arrived when the Railway Companies should be asked to sufficiently strengthen the bridges so as to cope with the demands of modern road traffic. He has also forwarded an extract in which the judgment of Mr. Justice Warrington of England in the case of the Attorney-General v. the Great Northern Railway is commented upon and from which it appears that the Railway Companies are prevented from restricting the weight of motor driven vehicles using their bridges. He further suggests that in the name of the public the Advocate-General may be requested to call upon the Railway Companies to make their bridges strong enough to withstand the exigencies of modern road-traffic and adds that in view of Tramway extensions in the near future, which will necessitate tram lines being taken over Kennedy Bridge, Elphistone Bridge and DeLisle Road Bridge, the Railway Companies should be called upon soon to widen and strengthen the bridges.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE TO SPEND ,000,000.

DETERMINED TO DIE POOR.

"Mr. Andrew Carnegie, according to Mr. Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, "has under consideration a plan to found rural libraries throughout the United States that would cost him about £15,000,000," says the "Daily Citizen."

"Mr. Claxton states that he has discussed the matter with Mr. Carnegie, and, while he has no authority to say that the latter will contribute any sums that may be required, he recommends that counties take action and make applications for assistance."

"'Mr. Carnegie,' says Mr. Claxton, "is determined to die poor, and here is an opportunity to help him.'"

DEATH OF TH THAKOR SAHEB OF HROL.

The Thakore Saheb of Dhrol Thakore Shree Harisinghji Jesanhji died in the early morning of the 31st ultimo at the age of 69. He ruled this State from 1886 to 1914. He was one of the few old and experienced chiefs of Kathiawar and himself was a very kind-hearted ruler. He had literary tastes, having special fondness for the Hindi language. He was also lover of music and used to patronize many men of the profession. During the great famiues of St. 1906 and 1958 he had opened the State granary freely to thousands of his subjects and has since then maintained an orphanage and his benevolent rule has been acknowledged as such by the Government.

During his regime education has received much encouragement. A middle-school and a girl-school have been opened and a Sanskrit Pathshala and a Mahomedan Madressa have been established. The heir to the *gadi* is Kumar Shree Dolatsinhiji who has received his education in the Rajkumar College. The deceased Chief leaves behind him grandsons and great grandsons and a wide cricle of friends to mourn his loss.

BOMBAY SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

WORK TO COMMENCE IN OCTOBER.

HEALTH OFFICER AS PROFESSOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation will consider at its August meeting an important letter from the Secretary to Government regarding the establishment of a school of Tropical Medicine in conjunction with the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory and the proposed King Edward Memorial Hospital. In the course of the letter it is stated that the additions and alterations to the old Government House at Parel for the establishment of the proposed school are likely to be completed by October next, and that it will then be possible to provide accommodation for a Professor of Chemestry and his assistant, a Professor of Entomology and his assistant, and a Professor of Protozoology and his assistant. These appointments would be made before October next, with a view to the commencement by that date of the teaching for a diploma in Public Health.

CORPORATION ASSISTANCE.

The Commissioner, in a covering letter recapitulates the assistance Government ask from the Corporation. He says:—

"I feel sure that the Corporation will have the fullest sympathy with the desire of Government to establish a thoroughly comprehensive School in which the teaching will be such as will enable a degree to be granted which will rank as high as those obtainable elsewhere. It may well be anticipated that the institution of such a School will be of particular benefit to the City and the Presidency of Bombay.

The assistance which Government ask is, in the first place, the consent of the Corporation to the appointment of the Health Officer as Professor of Public Health. Not only is the Health Officer of Bombay likely to be always one of the leading, if not the leading, Sanitarians in the West of India, but it is desirable that the Health Department should be connected with the instruction of pupils some of whom, it may be hoped, will afterwards be available for the service of the Municipality. It will be seen from the copy of the Health Officer's letter, which I attach, that Dr. Turner considers that he and his successors could undertake the work without detriment to their ordinary duties. In this opinion I agree and trust that the Corporation will have no objection to the appointment in question being made.

PUBLIC HEALTH TEACHING.

The other assistance which Government ask from the Corporation is—

(1) the establishment of a six months' course of instruction in the duties of Public Health Administration under the supervision of the Health Officer and his Assistants.

(2) the establishment of a course of instruction in infectious diseases in the Municipal Infectious Diseases Hospitals.

The Corporation are aware that this instruction is already given both by the Assistants to the Health Officer and Dr. Choksy in the case of students desiring to obtain the Sanitary Degree. The course now proposed will be a further amplification of the teaching already given and the Health Officer's Assistants can give this without detriment to their work.

I would suggest that the whole of the fees which will be charged to the students should be handed to the officers of the Health Department. The fees will not be large in the aggregate as they will have to be divided among several officers. It is desirable that these officers should take as much interest as possible in the instruction which they impart and if they do so, I do not think that the remuneration will be in any way excessive. It is not, I think, a case in which the Corporation need demand any share for the Corporation because their officers are employed.

As it will appear from the letter of Government that the matter is one of extreme urgency if the course of teaching is to begin in October next I would request that the Corporation will give their very early consideration to it."

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Aug. 4.

The Conspiracy Case being resumed to-day Bhai Jai Ram, brother of Balmokand, gave evidence to the effect that the latter was not in good health at the time of his marriage. Witness mentioned this to Balraj and also said that as he was poor he could not afford to get married. Balmokand was going to secure him a post in the Depressed Classes Society.

Harish Chander Bali, Joint-Secretary of the Ishwar Chander Biact Society produced various books of the Society containing entries by Balraj. Witness did not know Dina Nath.

Ralya Ram said that Charan Das had never taken part in political meetings. He had told witness that it was against religion to sow disaffection. Charan Das's brother-in-law, Shiv Das, told witness that Charan Das had been tortured by the police, that he had made a statement and would be pardoned.

Sundar Singh deposed that Charan Das had borrowed a civil list to find the name of the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Court adjourned till Thursday.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 4.

The Madras Provincial Congress Committee has resolved to recommend Lala Lajpat Rai for the presidentship of the coming Indian National Congress to be held in Madras.

WEATHER REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

The monsoon has recovered its former activity in the Peninsula but weakened in Burma. A shallow depression has formed over North Chota Nagpur.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Berar, West Coast of the Peninsula, Hyderabad, local in Upper Burma, Central India, Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Madras Deccan, North Madras Coast. A few falls also occurred in the Punjab, Hills of Kashmir, Gujarat Mysore and South East Madras.

The chief amounts:—Bassein, Akyab one inch; Diamond Island two; Gauhati one; Cherrapunji five, Cox's Bapar two; Chittagong one and half; Darjeeling four; Sambalpur five; Ranchi two; Daltonganj three; Gaya five; Hazaribagh one and half; Benares and Lucknow one; Allahabad, Bareilly one and half, Mussooree and Chakrata three; Roorkee four; Dehra Dun two; Sutna one; Amraoti two; Nagpur and Karwar one; Ratnagiri and Poona one and half; Bijapur three; Belgaum eleven, Nizamabad, Calicut and Cocanada one.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Bihar and Orissa, increase in Central India North, Central Provinces, east Rajputana.

Earthquake report.—A shock of moderate intensity at its origin about thirteen hundred miles away was recorded on the Simla sesmograph at four hours and fifteen minutes this morning.

The steamer Netherlee, which arrived in harbour yeterday from Calcutta during her voyage experienced, very heavy S. W. monsoon and heavy rain.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of August 5th, 14.		Total since 1st June '14		June 1 to Aust 5th			
					1913		1912	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0	35	49	65	59	84	38	91
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0	16	50	94	70	04	41	22
Esplanade Gok. Tej. Hospital.]	0	16	52	52	69	23	41	81
Byculla [J. J Hospital] ..	0	30	57	62	72	13	39	65
Cumballa Hill	..		..		..			

NEW YORK KIDNAPPERS.

HUNDRED AND FIFTY CHILDREN HELD TO RANSOM.

According to an investigation conducted by the Public Prosecutor, kidnapping in New York has been conducted by an organised industry, and gange of men and women, chiefly Italians, who have constituted a varitable "kidnapping Trust," says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph."

During the last ten years it is declared that these gangs have stolen 150 children and held them to ransom in sums of £120 to £500, according to the wealth of their parents. One gang of ten persons has been arrested, and the twenty witnesses subpœnaed to appear yesterday exposed the methods employed by the kidnappers to levy black-mail. Some of these were diabolical in their ingenuity.

They began usually by one of the kidnappers sending the parents articles of clothing worn by the captured child, then locks of hair, and, in some cases, the child, was induced to write heart-rending letters describing the tortures promised or endured unless a ransom was forthcoming.

In every case of child-stealing there were six active participants, with the proceeds divided among the gang according to the work they do. The leader gets half the ransom money, the man and woman hired to keep the child receive one-tenth, and the others are paid in proportion to the risks run. The father of the child rarely sees the kidnapper unless an arrest is made.

It did not appear from the evidence that wealthy parents were often victimised, the easiest prey for the gangs apparently being small shop-keepers of foreign nationality, who were subsequently terrorised by threats of bombs. There are a number of cases of children stolen from perambulators during the absence of the attendant, but in most instances the little victims were waylaid in the streets on the way to school.

UPPER INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HON. MR. LEDGARD RENOMINATED PRESIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Aug. 5.

The post of President, Upper India Chamber of Commerce having fallen vacant owing to absence of the Hon. Mr. H. Ledgard from India for more than three months a re-election for the office in question has taken place, Mr. H. Ledgard being the only person again nominated.

DEATH OF MAJOR HENNESSY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 5

The death took place at Fern Hill estate, Lohaghat, Kumaon, on 28th July, 1914, of Douglas Cowslade Hennessy, Major, retired list, Indian Army, in his seventy-third year.

ZULU CURE FOR WHITE SCOURGE.

ACTION AGAINST THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

HERRINGS FOR FEVER.

In the King's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Shearman and a Special Jury, the British Medical Association were the defendants, says the "Pall Mall Gazette," in an action for alleged libel. The plaintiff was Mr. Charles Henry Stevens, of Wimbledon, as the maker and discoverer of a remedy for consumption known as "Steven's Consumption Cure," and as the manager and secretary of Messrs. C. H. Stevens and Co., Ltd., proprietors of the remedy.

Plaintiff, who conducted his case in person, claimed damages for an alleged libel contained in a chapter headed "Consumption Cures" in a book entitled "Secret Remedies." The defendants pleaded justification, and that the statements were true and fair comment.

Plaintiff read the chapter containing the alleged libel, from which the following statements are extracts.—

But with other proprietary medicines it is quite clear that the maker cannot in the slightest degree believe in the claims they make. . . . It is often for inert preparations that the most extravagant and emphatic claims are made. The makers and the advertisement writers they employ, having set out consciously and deliberately to deceive, are able to give their whole attention to telling the most effective stories in the most plausible manner.

The sale of another preparation known as a cure for consumption, "Stevens's Consumption Cure," is conducted in a very similar way, but this time the herbs are said to be African, and the odd names they bear certainly have a Kaffir flavour.

The farce of revealing the formula by the employment of such fancy names as these is one of the oldest dodges of a quack medical man, and no such names as Umckaloabo and Chijitse appear in any available work of reference on pharmacy.

AMONG KAFFIRS AND ZULUS.

In another part of the chapter the plaintiff was referred to as the proprietor of a remedy for consumption, which had been put on the market in South Africa and England under the name of Sacco, and later in South Africa as Lungsava, the recipe for which is stated to have been long in use amongst the Kaffirs and Zulus.

The plaintiff said he had claimed to have discovered a positive cure for consumption, which gave him a new lease of life after having been sent to South Africa seventeen years ago. Continuing, plaintiff addressed the jury on the books, "Secret Remedies," and on sitting down, called upon the defendants to prove the truth of the alleged libel.

Mr. R. F. Colam, K.C., for the defendants, said that consumptives very easily became victims of persons who could persuade them by setting before them cases in which recovery had taken place after using a certain remedy, although it may have had nothing whatever to do with the remedy.

Counsel illustrated his point by a story. A man who was seriously ill in a hospital with typhoid fever fancied very much a red herring.

STUDENT AND RED HERRING.

The doctor said, "Let him have it," and the man recovered afterwards. A student who was taking an interest in the case entered in his book a note, "Red herring good for typhoid fever." (Laughter.)

Some time afterwards the student went to France and gave a red herring to a typhoid fever patient; but the man died, and the student wrote in his book: "Red herring cures typhoid in England, but not in France." (Laughter.)

There was no doubt, said counsel, that the stuff advertised by the plaintiff was a good cough mixture, but to advertise it as an absolute cure for the "great white plague" was a total exaggeration and misrepresentation.

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ROYAL YAKUTI

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THIS YAKUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

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'Daily Express,' London,
11th March 1914.

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To suit all Pockets, Purposes and Tastes.

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From Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 15,000.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, August 6, 1914.

GERMANY'S WANTON WAR.

After the period of suspense and anxiety through which the public have passed during the last few days the definite announcement, which was officially made by His Excellency the Viceroy, that His Imperial Majesty is at war with Germany, unwelcome as it is, came somewhat as a relief. The Empire is about to enter a grievous period of stress and trial, in which India as well as other of His Majesty's dominions will have to play her part, and there is not a man or woman, European or Indian, who at heart could have wished for the arrival of this dread event. But now that it has come, but one feeling will animate British subjects throughout the world,—a feeling of intense loyalty to and sympathy with Great Britain in the deplorable struggle that has been thrust upon her, a fervent hope for the success of her forces and those of her allies, and a hope, equally fervent, that the struggle will be brief and decisive. But be the war brief or prolonged, the subjects of the King-Emperor will maintain, we are confident, as long as it lasts, that feeling of loyalty and sympathy, and will bear with fortitude the strain that may be put upon them. Speaking for India alone, Lord Hardinge voiced the feeling of all communities when he informed the King, as has been reported, that every soldier in the country, whether British or Indian, was at the service of Britain, and that the people of India would be equal to any emergency that may arise. Lord Hardinge speaks for India with an authority which none of her Viceroys has possessed hitherto in the same degree, and every one in the country will be glad that His Excellency so promptly offered this assurance of India's loyalty in this grave crisis.

The telegrams which we publish this morning make it more clear than ever, that the British Government were left no alternative but to take the course that Mr. Asquith described on Tuesday to the House of Commons. It is also more clear than ever that Germany had determined, whatever happened and at whatever cost, to break her treaty obligations and to make an unscrupulous use of the neutral territories of her small and almost defenceless neighbour. Belgium was quickly informed that her courageous and splendid refusal,—made, let it be remembered, before she knew with certitude of British intervention,—to comply with the brutal proposal made to her, was to result in her being treated as a hostile to Germany. The equivocations with which the German Foreign Minister was, in the meanwhile, meeting the British demands for an assurance were merely a part of the cynical game that has been played by Berlin since this miserable business first started. The German Ambassador was asked to dispel any distrust on the part of the British Government by an assurance that, even in the case of an armed conflict with Belgium, Germany would not on any pretence whatsoever annex Belgian territory. It is hardly surprising that this assurance was received with ironical laughter in the House of Commons. It means nothing, can mean nothing and is worthless coming from a Power that is already breaking the most solemn assurance that an independent State can make, in doing a thing which it is attempting to cover with fresh assurances. What a consolation for Belgium, after she had been ruthlessly victimised by the war, and possibly decimated by a French Army, to know that she had bartered her honour for a promise of the return of her integrity, which Germany might not be in a position to return to her? And if Germany were not, what then? Germany's conqueror would be her conqueror, and what right would Britain or anyone else have to protest against a French annexation of Belgium then? It was an impertinence to offer the British Government this dishonest assurance, and it is difficult to believe that Germany supposed it would be taken seriously. The British Government has made the only reply possible, consistent with the honour of the Empire. There was no time to delay, no time to wait for further parley and Germany was very properly asked again for the only assurance that could be expected and given twelve hours in which to reply. Great Britain has now gone to war to protect what Mr. Gladstone once described as "public right in Europe."

As the story of the last few days has been unfolded, the true inwardness of German policy, the deep laid scheme of German aggrandisment has been revealed as though by a sudden illumination. The force of circumstances, her own haste to assure the success of her plans, has revealed her dishonesty,—and to do them justice, those who direct her affairs, seem fairly indifferent to the exposure. But, forunately, so far, for Europe and the world, things have not gone well with her. In 1870 everything fell out as Bismarck had arranged. The French blundered at every point. They blundered in their politics, and they blundered in their strategy. While the German states rallied to the side of Prussia in opposition to all the expectations of Napoleon III. and his Ministers, Austria and England stood aloof from France, whereas the support of the former, at least, had been looked for. On this occasion, Germany has been grievously disappointed. The neutrality of Italy is an unexpected and grave blow to the execution of her design. Great Britain, who was expected to be too much concerned with her own domestic troubles to intervene, has presented an equally sudden and unexpected obstacle to the Belgian adventure, which was to enable the delivery of a smashing blow at France, while the Russian Colossus was still putting on her armour. Thus Germany has been met at the outset with misfortune. May she be not less unfortunate in continuing to prosecute a war so wantonly waged.

THE CASE FOR LATIN IN BOMBAY.

Professor Ailinger returns to the charge. We have received his further contribution embodying fresh arguments in favour of the propagation of the Latin language, and a certain number of testimonials from exponents of the medical profession, a few notes of valuable support from well-known lawyers and further evidence of advocacy from educationists. We have not much to add to what we said about this time last year with reference to the position which Latin must occupy in the curriculum of our schools and colleges. We hold it that the age has passed when our young men and young women could afford the luxury of enjoying the brilliant literature proceeding through stages of protracted and wearisome grammatical exercises. No doubt some of the Latin poets and historians had for their model Greek writers and orators, but the incomparable productions of the latter were all their own. Nothing that we know, as bequeathed to us by Greece of her matchless culture, was inherited by her in any large measure from civilizations that had preceeded hers. A step further backward in ancient history, and the advocates of classical education will find themselves hard put to it to establish that India, China, or Egypt were indebted for their literary products to nations that had flourished before them. If Greece could evolve its mode of conduct of life more or less by its own unaided efforts the same could be done by Britain of to-day. Moreover, it is imperative that we should have a keener sense of proportion. The amount of labour required, to get at the core of Latin literature is, Latin being a dead language and not amenable to the direct method, incommensurate to the prospective advantages.

Professor Ailinger would find it difficult to produce instances of jurists who had failed because of their want of Latinity, or medical men who had bungled because they were not accomplished Latin, scholars. Classical education, especially the training in Latin, must be regarded, in our day more or less as a costly luxury, to which the attention of the leisured classes may be legitimately invited. A far preferable course for young men and young women, with whom the hard facts of life must weigh more than the attractions of literature, is the pursuit of any of the practical sciences or the acquisition of a modern language. For India, a better grasp of the English tongue would be found a more paying, if less romantic, preoccupation. Father Ailinger's complaint seems to us to be, not that Latin is receding, but that French is progressing. Appealing to the Hindu student he declares.

As long as French threatened only Latin, the University, such as it is constituted, would never think of taking steps to check the rapid growth of French; but, fortunately for us, the inevitable has happened: French has begun of late to encroach, slowly but surely, upon the sacred precincts of Sanskrit!

In one point we are entirely at one with the learned writer, to the making of whose unostentatious production has gone a great amount of pains-taking labour. He labours, and we believe successfully, to explode the myth that French is the predominant language of the civilized world. "Time was," says Professor Ailinger (without exaggeration, we should add).

when French did hold the proud position of the international language of Europe, but it does not now. It is still the language of diplomacy—a remnant of its former glory; so if you expect to be one day called upon to attend, perhaps as a delegate from India, a peace conference at the Hague or some such meeting, by all means study French, but study it so as really to have a command of it (and, by the way, don't pronounce the French word *fu* like the English word *foo* or *two*, as I heard it pronounced the other day by a Bombay graduate who had passed his B.A. examination with French as his second language). It is, however, only fair to add that of late the principle of using only French has been broken through; thus, for instance, at the Berlin Conference in 1878, English, too was allowed—the thin end of the wedge. Again, it is a mistake, though not a rare one, to suppose that the different Governments of Europe invariably use French as their medium of communication. No one will deny that such an international language would be most convenient, still the usual practice is this: the British Government sends a note to the Greek Government in English: at Athens the note is translated into Greek; the reply is likewise in the latter language and has to be translated into English in London. Finally, at all other international meetings, such as literary, scientific, social religious Congresses, any speaker now-a-days uses French, English or German, (sometimes also Italian), just as he pleases."

There is little doubt that English carries the traveller almost all over the Continent, and that English has been spreading fast at the expense of French and is now-a-days spoken perhaps as much as French itself on the Continent. For our part we believe that, despite the latter-day aspiration of nationalism in certain countries of Asia, the future of English, as the medium of communication, is more or less assured. A circumstance which must impress the Indian student is that the supposition that Oriental studies cannot be prosecuted either with reference to Arabic, Sanskrit or Pali without a knowledge of French is more of a courteous traditional compliment to our Ally than a solid fact. The great dictionary of Islam has to be simultaneously published in English, French and German. The great Pali dictionary by Professor Rhys Davids is projected in English, and the Italian scholars, who have taken up the study of Jain literature more earnestly than Englishmen themselves, have voluntarily decided to bring out the Maghadi lexicon in English. Thus there is no question now of the indispensibility of French from the point of view which would appeal most to the Indian student, namely, of investigation of the past. It is not pertinent to the present problem to enquire into the causes of the progressive march of German over provinces once the exclusive possession of linguistic France. But if stress is to be laid on utitlity, Professor Ailinger must admit that in any endeavour to oust French from the position accorded to it by the Bombay University, he and his supporters run the serious risk of unwittingly throwing open the door to the language of the Fatherland,—a prospect in which we are afraid he would not be the first to rejoice.

Notes of the Day

Britain's part in Europe.

At this time when the question as to the part which Great Britain should play in Europe during times of grave crisis is being discussed, it is interesting to recall the views expressed by Mr. Gladstone in a letter to General Grey, then Private Secretary to Queen Victoria, in the year previous to the Franco-Prussian War. There was an undoubted impression on the Continent at that time, that the time had gone by when England would ever intervene by force of arms in a Continental crisis, an impression derived, there is no doubt, from views often expressed by Mr. Gladstone himself and the well-known pacific policy of his Government. But in his letter to General Grey, Mr. Gladstone showed how firmly he held the view that England should not hesitate when the real necessity arose to resort to force. He said:—

If there be a fear abroad that England has for ever abjured a resort to force other than moral force, is that fear justified by facts? In 1853, joining with France, we made ourselves the vindicators of the peace of Europe; and ten years later, be it remembered, in the case of Denmark, we offered to perform the same office, but we could get no one to join us. Is it desirable that we should go further? Is England so uplifted in strength above every other nation that she can with prudence advertise herself as ready to undertake the general redress of wrongs? Would not the consequence of such professions and promises be either the premature exhaustion of her means, or a collapse in the day of performance? Is any Power at this time of day warranted in assuming this comprehensive obligation? Of course, the answer is, No. But do not, on the other hand, allow it to be believed that England will never interfere.....I do not believe that it is one whit less disposed than it has been at any time, to cast in its lot upon any fitting occasion with the cause it believes to be right.....I therefore hope and feel assured her Majesty will believe that Lord Clarendon really requires no intimation from me to ensure his steadily maintaining the tone which becomes the foreign minister of the Queen.

Germany in 1870,—and now!

Gladstone's Government did not intervene in 1870, although they had previously made the most strenuous efforts for peace,—and had tried to restrain the rash ministers of Napoleon the III—because, although no doubt Bismarck in his Machiavellian way, had sought to bring on the war, the immediate causes of it threw the responsibility on France. It was not until years afterwards that Europe knew of Bismarck's unscrupulous alteration of the famous Ems telegram, the publication of which brought from France a declaration of war. It is interesting to recall now, when Germany is again demonstrating how indifferent she is to every sort of political and international morality on these occasions, the circumstances of the alteration of the telegram as told by Bismarck himself. The telegram was from the King to Bismarck telling him that the French Ambassador had been to him to press upon him the need for an undertaking by the King of Prussia that he would bind himself for all future time never again to give his consent, if the Hohenzollerns should renew their candidature for the Spanish Throne. The telegram said that the King had decided not to see the Ambassador again in reference to this subject, but to communicate with him through an A. D. C. Bismarck deliberately struck out certain words, which made the telegram read as though the King of Prussia had decided not to receive the Ambassador again, i.e. had practically broken off diplomatic relations, and then published it to the world. Bismarck's account, in his Reminiscences, of the manner in which he changed the sense of the telegram when dining with Moltke, after receiving the great Marshall's assurance that Prussia was prepared for war, is one of the most interesting passages in that deeply interesting book.

Gladstone and Belgian Neutrality.

It is interesting also to remember that Gladstone in 1870 was fully prepared to intervene for the protection of Belgian neutrality had it been violated either by Germany or France, and was at one juncture discussing military preparations with a view to sending a force to Antwerp. However, it was not Prussia's interest at that time to violate Belgian neutrality and Bismarck readily entered into a treaty, to which France also agreed, providing that, if the armies of either violated the neutrality of Belgium, Great Britain would co-operate with the other for its defence but without engaging to take part in the general operation of the war. This is exactly what perhaps will actually happen in the present instance if Germany makes use of Belgian territory; Great Britain will send a force to Belgium to hold the Balgo-French frontier against the Germans, but is not in a position to give assistance on land elsewhere. In 1870, of course, it was not essential to Germany's military, plans to invade Belgian territories; France's Western Frontier in those days was easily vulnerable. To-day it is more strongly fortified and it is essential for the German plan of campaign to make a turning movement on the Belgian frontier. Bismarck would have had no respect for Belgian neutrality had it suited his purpose to violate it in 1870.

The Public and the War.

A local contemporary has taken upon itself to lecture the public in anticipation of their probable greed for news of the war, and to admonish the authorities that it would be unwise and improper to allow any but the barest official announcements to be published in India. It appears that there was an orgie of rumour and ignorance and "loose publicity," whatever that may mean, during the Boer War, and, says our contemporary in its best pedagogic tones, "we want no repetitions of such perverse garrulity on this occasion." Neither the authorities or the public are in need of this diffuse lecture. The business of the official censor is to see that nothing obtains publicity that is likely to affect the success of the forces of His Imperial Majesty, or to injure the interests of the State in any sort of way. There it begins and ends, and those to whom the duty of censorship is entrusted, may be expected to carry out their duty without this gratuitous assistance and advice. Any attempt to curtail publicity, or to limit the sources of information available to the public beyond what is strictly necessary, would be calculated to be infinitely, more harmful than a little "perverse garrulity" in the drawing room or the bazaar. For the rest, we believe the public in this country, as elsewhere in the British Empire, can be trusted to bear with patience the periods of anxious silence and suspense which must often mark the progress of a great war, especially in its early stages, and to display courage and fortitude in the face of possible preliminary misfortunes.

Official and Personal.

Mr. Satish R. Das, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to officiate as Standing Counsel, Bengal, vice the Hon. Mr. B. C. Mitter, granted leave on medical certificate from the 10th August to the 14th November 1914.

HOW BRITAIN WAS FORCED TO DECLARE WAR.

MR. ASQUITH'S STATEMENT.

THE ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY.

A CYNICAL "ASSURANCE."

BRITAIN READY AND EFFICIENT.

LORD KITCHENER AS WAR SECRETARY.

An official announcement has been made by the Viceroy that his Majesty is at war with Germany.

This announcemnt followed on a Reuter's telegram stating that on Tuesday morning the British Government sent Germany an ultimatum demanding a specific assurance regarding Belgian neutrality insisting upon an answer before midnight on the same day.

Mr. Asquith made a statement in the House of Commons detailing the further conversations which had taken place with Germany.

The Reichstag have voted a war credit of £250,000,000.

Germany has already invaded Belgium.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

DECLARATION OF WAR WITH GERMANY.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Bombay Castle,
5th August, 1914.

The following Proclamation published in an extraordinary issue of the "Gazette of India" on the 5th August, 1914, is republished for general information:—

"I, Charles, Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, Governor-General in India, and ex-officio Vice Admiral therein, being satisfied thereof by information received by me, do hereby proclaim that War has broken out between His Majesty and Germany."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

L. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government.

BRITISH ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Great Britain has sent an ultimatum to Germany allowing her until midnight in which to give the same assurance with regard to the neutrality of Belgium as France has given.

ENGLAND.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

GERMAN REPLY NOT SATISFACTORY.

LONDON, Aug. 4, 4 p.m.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Asquith detailed a message sent by Sir Edward Grey, in conformity with the statement which the latter made yesterday evening, to Germany, and read a communication received to-day from the German Government seeking to reassure Great Britain with regard to Belgium.

Mr. Asquith said:—I have this to add. We cannot regard this as in any sense a satisfactory communication, and we have repeated the request that Germany should give the same assurance regarding Belgian neutrality as was given to Belgium and us by France. We have asked that a reply be given before midnight.

LONDON, August 4.

"It is obvious that we could not profitably annex Belgian territory without making a territorial asquisition at the expense of Holland. Please impress upon Sir Edward Grey that the German army could not be exposed to a French attack across Belgium, which according to unimpeachable information was planned. Germany has in consequence disregarded Belgian neutrality to prevent what means to her a question of life and death—a French advance through Belgium!"

Mr. Asquith then said.—I have to add this on behalf of His Majesty's Government. We cannot regard this as in any sense a satisfactory communication. (Cheers). And we have repeated the request made last week to the German Government that they give us the same assurance regarding Belgian neutrality as was given to us and Belgium by France, and we have asked that a reply to that request, and a satisfactory answer to our telegram should be given before midnight. (Loud and prolonged cheers).

AMAZING GERMAN NOTES.

A THREAT AND AN APPEAL.

The following is an amplification of Mr. Asquith's statement in the Commons.

LONDON, Aug. 4, 5-15 p.m.

Mr. Asquith said: "Last night Great Britain protested to Germany against the violation of Belgian neutrality, and requested an assurance that the demand which Germany had made upon Belgium would not be proceeded with, and that her neutrality would be respected. We emphasised that we asked for an immediate reply. (Loud cheers).

THREAT TO BELGIUM.

Mr. Asquith read a telegrom from the British Minister in Brussels saying: "The German Minister to-day addressed a Note to the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs stating as the Belgian Government had declined a well-intentioned proposal submitted to it by the Imperial Government, the latter deeply regretted to be compelled to carry out, if necessary by force of arms, measures which it considered indispensable in view of the French menace."

Simultaneously we received from the Belgian Legation the foll-owing telegram from the Belgian Foreign Minister:—"The General Staff announces that Belgian territory has been violated at Gemmenich, near Aix-la-Chapelle. Subsequent information tends to show that the German force, has penetrated still further into Belgian territory.

"PLEASE DISPEL BRITISH MISTRUST."

We also received this morning from the German Ambassador a telegram sent him from the German Foreign Minister in these words:—

"Please dispel any distrust that may exist on the part of the British Government regarding our intention by repeating the most positive and formal assurance that even in case of the armed conflict with Belgium, Germany will not on any pretence whatsoever annex Belgian territory. (Ironical laughter). The sincerity of this declaration is borne out by the fact that we have solemnly pledged our word to Holland strictly to respect her neutrality."

A CONFLAGRATION WITHOUT PRECEDENT

PREPARED TO USE ALL OUR STRENGTH

The following telegrams completes the fuller version of Sir Edward Grey's speech:—

LONDON, Aug. 3.

We have taken no engagement yet to send an expeditionary armed force out of the country. **The mobilisation of the fleet has taken place. (Cheers). The mobilisation of the Army is taking place, (Renewed cheers), but we as yet have taken no engagement, because I do feel that it is a case of a European conflagration such as is without precedent.**

OUR ENORMOUS RESPONSIBILITIES.

With our enormous responsibilities in India and other parts of the Empire, and all the unknown factors, we must take very carefully into consideration the use which we make of sending an expeditionary force out of the country until we know how we stand.

IRELAND THE BRIGHT SPOT.

One bright spot in the whole of this terrible situation is Ireland. (Loud cheers). The general feeling throughout Ireland, and I would like this to be clearly understood abroad (Loud and prolonged cheers) does not make that a consideration which we have to take into account. (Renewed cheers).

UNCONDITIONAL NEUTRALITY IMPOSSIBLE.

Britain could not proclaim unconditional neutrality. We made a commitment to France which prevents us doing that. We have got to take into consideration Belgium, which prevents us also from any unconditional neutrality. We are bound not to shrink from proceeding to use all the force in our power. (Cheers). I don't for a moment conceal that we must be prepared, and we are prepared (Loud cheers) for the consequences of having to use all our strength. We have—at any moment, we knew not how soon—to defend ourselves, and to take our part.

I have announced no final decision until we have the whole case before us.

FORCES ABSOLUTELY EFFICIENT.

Sir Edward affirmed that Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill had no doubt whatever. The readiness and efficiency of the forces were never at a higher mark than now. (Cheers.) Never was there a time when confidence was more justified in the power of the Government to protect our commerce and shores. From the suffering and misery entailed from war no country can escape, no neutrality will save us. The amount of damage that could be done by the enemy's ships to our trade is infinitesimal, compared with the amount of harm which would be done by economic conditions. We are now free to face the situation, the consequences of which are yet to be unfolded.

ABSURD COMPLICATIONS.

There are absurd complications grown out of this quarrel between Austria and Servia. The situation has developed so rapidly that, technically, it is impossible as regards war to describe what has actually happened. I wanted to bring out the underlying things which must affect our own policy. I have put the vital facts before the House, and if, as seems only too probable, we are forced, and rapidly forced, to take our stand upon these issues, then I believe the country realizes what is at stake; what the real issues are, the magnitude of impending danger which I have endeavoured to describe, and I believe we shall be supported throughout, not only in the Commons, but by the determination, resolution, courage and endurance of the whole country. (Loud cheers).

IF BRITAIN RAN AWAY.

THE OMITTED PORTION OF SIR E. GREY'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Aug. 5, 9-20 a.m.

The following is the omission referred to regarding the fuller version M. Sir Edward Grey's speech. It should be read after the words:—"Her independence is gone if that holds."

And if her independence goes the independence of Holland goes also. I will ask the House, from the point of view of British interests, to consider what may be at stake. (Cheers). It will be said that we might stand aside, husband our strength, and at the end intervene with effect, and put things right.

If in a crisis like this we run away (Loud and prolonged cheers) from those obligations of honour and interest as regards Belgium, I doubt whether, whatever material force we might have at the end, it would be very much value in face of the respect we should have lost" (Renewed cheers).

JOYOUS DEFIANCE IN LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The scenes in London yesterday recalled the relief of Mafeking, except that the note was one of joyous defiance. Processions passed through streets cheering and singing the "Marseillaise" and shouting snatches of French, and waving British and French colours.

The King and Queen and Prince of Wales appeared on the balcony of Buckingham Palace, and were given a tremendous ovation. Great enthusiasm prevails in the music-halls.

RADICAL PROTEST.

MR. BALFOUR'S APPEAL.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

In the Commons yesterday the Radicals Messrs. Wedgwood, Thomas Harvey, Morrell, Ponsonby and Keir Hardie protested against war.

Mr. Balfour appealed to them to close "This impotent debate."

Mr. Lloyd George said he proposed to take steps to enable trade to be continued whatever happened.

LORDS' CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT

LONDON, Aug. 4.

In the House of Lords, Lord Lansdowne said that after Sir Edward Grey's speech and his rare courage, Britain had no need to fear the Government's action.

FIRING OFF YORKSHIRE COAST.

NAVAL BATTLE BELIEVED TO BE IN PROGRESS.

LONDON, Aug. 5, 5-20 a.m.

It is reported from South Shields that heavy firing has been heard off Flamborough Head, and it is believed that a naval battle is in progress.

The German Embassy denies the report that there has been an Anglo-German naval battle.

Telegrams from Copenhagen state that the whole German fleet has passed through the Kiel Canal and entered the North Sea.

The German Ambassador demanded his passports and left Paris yesterday evening.

EARL KITCHENER RECALLED.

PROBABLE APPOINTMENT AS WAR SECRETARY.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The "Daily Telegraph" states it is probable that Lord Kitchner will be appointed Secretary of State for War.

Earl Kitchener embarked at Dover yesterday for Egypt, but was recalled by telegraph, landed and returned to London.

AMERICAN ADMIRAL'S VIEW.

ENGLAND AND ITALY MUST FIGHT.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

In an interview, Admiral Mahan expressed the view that England must fight to maintain her position as a world power. For a similar reason, Italy must join the Entente within a week.

Admiral Mahan is the greatest living authority on sea power.

ENGLISH SHIPS IN KIEL CANAL.

DETENTION MERELY A POLICE MEASURE.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The German authorities state that the temporary detention of English merchantmen in Kiel Canal is merely a police measure. It is solely a matter of changing their destination, and there is no intention of interfering with the property on the vessels.

LORD MORLEY

RESIGNATION REPORTED.

LONDON, Aug. 4, 5-45 a.m.

It is reported that Lord Morley is resigning. The papers mention that Mr. Hobhouse and Mr. Harcourt only remained in the Cabinet in view of the latest revelations of Germany's action.

The reports of a proposal for a coalition Government, including Unionists, are described by the Liberal press as absurd.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that Mr. John Burns has resigned.

HUNDREDS JOINING VOLUNTEER FORCES.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Two thousand men have joined the force of South African veterans which Mr. Norton Griffiths is raising.

Colonel Driscoll is recruiting a Legion of Frontiersmen for a picked corps. Hundreds are joining daily.

GERMANY.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BROKEN OFF.

LONDON, Aug. 4, 9-50 a.m.

Diplomatic relations between France and Germany have been broken off.

GERMANS ON THE MARCH.

THREE TOWNS IN POLAND OCCUPIED.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.

The Germans have occupied Czenstochova, Bendizin and Kalisz.

Czenstochan is a town in Russian Poland, 148 miles from Warsaw by rail, while Kalisz is capital of a Government area of 4,390 square miles, 132 miles from Warsaw. Bendzin is a smaller Polish town.

FRANCE.

WAR IN THE AIR.

ZEPPELIN DESTROYED BY FRENCH AIRMAN

LONDON, Aug. 4.

According to an unconfirmed report from a French source, the airman Garros charged a Zeppelin at Toul, destroying the airship. Garros and the occupants of the Zeppelin were killed.

THE FIRST GREAT ENCOUNTER.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Attention is concentrated on the France-German frontier, where the first great encounter may be expected.

CHANGES IN FRENCH CABINET.

LONDON, Aug. 5, 5-30 a.m.

The following changes are announced in the French Cabinet.

M. Augagneur replaces M. Gauthier, Minister of Marine, who has resigned.

M. Donmengue becomes foreign Minister but M. Viviani, who was Foreign Minister, still retains the Premiership.

M. Sarrat becomes Minister of Public Instruction in place of M. Augagneur.

CHIEF OF FRENCH STAFF.

GENERAL JOFFRE LEAVES FOR FRONTIER.

PARIS, Aug. 4, 12-30 p.m.

General Joffre has proceeded to the frontier.

General Joffre is Chief of the French Staff.

BOMBS DROPPED IN FRENCH TOWN.

LUNEVILLE, Aug. 4.

A German aviator has dropped three bombs on the town, causing some casualties.

AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIANS REPULSED.

DRIVEN BACK AT FIVE POINTS.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

A despatch from Salonika states that the Austrians attacked the Servian frontier at Poserewatz, Semendria, Belgrade, Lohnitza and Mokragod. The despatch adds that they were everywhere repulsed, and not an inch of Servian territory was invaded.

A HEAVY BLOW.

AUSTRIAN PRESS ON BRITISH INTERVENTION.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The Austrian press refuses to believe that England will side with France and Russia. It admits that such an action by England would be very heavy blow.

ATTACK ON SERVIA ABANDONED

AUSTRIA MOVING TO CONFRONT RUSSIA.

LONDON, Aug. 4, 1-15 p.m.

Austria has apparently almost abandoned the attack on Servia, and is moving troops in the direction of Galicia to confront Russia.

The Servians seem to be preparing, in conjunction with the Montenegrins, to invade Bosnia and stir up an insurrection there.

BELGIUM.

BELGIUM INVADED BY GERMANS.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

LONDON, Aug. 4, 1-20 p.m.

It is officially announced that the Germans have invaded Belgium.

GERMAN DIRIGIBLES IN BELGIUM.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The French Minister in Brussels has notified his Government that three German dirigibles have entered Belgium, violating her neutrality.

BELGIAN NEUTRALITY NOT VIOLATED.

STATE OF SEIGE IN ANTWERP RAISED

BRUSSELS, Aug. 5. 5-30 a.m.

The neutrality of Belgium has not been violated, and hence the state of siege in Antwerp has been raised. The Cabinet has decided not at present to appeal to the Powers for guarantees.

SECOND ULTIMATIUM TO BELGIUM.

GERMANY PREPARED TO USE FORCE.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Germany has sent a second ultimatum to Belgium, Germany is prepared to carry by force of arms the measures she considers necessary.

BELGIANS READY.

KING'S SPEECH AT DEPUTIES.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 4, 5-35 p.m.

Addressing the Chamber of Deputies, the King of the Belgians said:—

If we have to resist an invasion of our soil, we are armed and ready to make the greatest sacrifices. The one duty imposed on us is stubborn resistance, with courage and union, to guard the supreme welfare of our country.

HOLLAND.

DUTCH PROVINCE INVADED.

GERMANS IN LIMBURG.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 4.

The Germans have invaded the Dutch province of Limburg.

A DENIAL

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 4.

It is denied that Limburg has been invaded. The German Minister has promised to respect the neutrality of Holland.

DUTCH MOBILISATION.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 4.

The mobilisation of the Dutch fleet has been completed and volunteers are swarming to the service.

GERMANY'S PROMISE.

LONDON, Aug. 5. 5-50 a.m.

Germany has promised to respect the neutrality of Holland.

RUSSIA.

THE LIBAU AFFAIR.

NAVAL HOSPITAL SHELLED BY GERMAN CRUISER.

LONDON, Aug. 4, 1-15 p.m.

A Russian account of the Libau affair says that a German cruiser shelled and ignited the naval hospital and private houses. Otherwise little damage was done.

RUSSIA.

(Continued from page 7.)

GERMANY'S "INSOLENT" ATTACK

TSAR'S CONFIDENCE IN RUSSIAN PATRIOTISM.

LONDON, Aug. 5, 5-30 a.m.

The Tsar in a manifesto says he is confident that Russia will rise like one man to repulse the insolent attack of Germany.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO-DATE.

SKIRMISHES ON RUSSO-GERMAN FRONTIER

LONDON, Aug. 5.

To summarise the present position, only mere skirmishes have taken place on the Russo-German frontier. The Germans have apparently occupied three towns and various small Russian incursions are reported.

The slowness of Russian mobilisation, which will not be completed for some weeks, explains the German onslaught on France, via Luxemburg and Belgium.

INDIA.

INDIAN PRINCES' LOYAL OFFERS.

COMMAND TROOPS IN PERSON.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

The Viceroy has received from the Nizam and the Maharajah of Bikaner warm-hearted offers of assistance at the present crisis with their troops, themselves in person, and all resources of their States.

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

Besides the offers from Hyderabad and Bikaner, His Highness the Maharajah of Kaparthala has offered to place his Imperial Service Troops at the disposal of the Imperial Government when required, and both he and His Highness the Maharaja Holkar have expressed their willingness to make available the whole resources of their States.

INDIAN LOYALTY.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

"THE BENGALEE."

With reference to the Viceroy's message to England assuring the loyalty of the people of India, the "Bengalee" and the "Patrika" endorse it but urge that Indian volunteer corps may be raised.

The "Bengalee' writes:—"We may have our differences with Government but in the presence of a common enemy, Germany or another, we sink our differences and offer all that we possess in defence of the Great Empire with which the future prosperity and advancement of our people are bound up. Should an emergency unhappily occur, the Indian people desire to be permitted to demonstrate their devotion practically."

"THE PATRIKA."

The "Patrika" writes:—England may remain confident of the loyalty of the people of India on the general war situation.

DECLARATION OF WAR.

EFFECTS OF THE NEWS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, August 5.

Offers of assistance in the war are pouring into the Government of India from ruling chiefs and other leading members of the various communities in India.

Orders have gone Home for the return to India of most of the members of the Indian Civil Service, Political Department and Police, who are on leave and other preparations are being pushed on vigorously.

EXPORTATION OF GOLD PROHIBITED.

The Exportation from India of all war material is prohibited by a "Gazette Extraordinary." It is notified that owing to the declaration of war and consequent expectation of a prolonged period of weakness of exchange with the sales of sterling bills, it becomes necessary to reserve the entire gold resources of the Government of India, absolutely for their primary function of supporting exchange and contributing to the Secretary of State's requirements. The Government of India have, therefore, decided with the approval of the Secretary of State all further issues of gold whether from currency offices or from treasuries shall be made.

THE LEGAL ASPECT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

The Chief Justice of Bengal in open Court to-day read out a communication which he had received from the Governor to the effect that England had declared war on Germany. The Chief Justice made the announcement of the declaration of war to the members of the bar and legal profession inasmuch as they were anxious to know whether they were entitled to file suits either on behalf of or against any of the belligerent enemies, such as Germans, Austrians and their allies.

Mr. Justice Chaudhuri interviewed by an "Associated Press" correspondent said that the declaration of war had the legal effect of putting an end to all contractual obligations between British subjects and subjects of Germany and Austria. With regard to suits already filed either on behalf of or against any subject of the hostile states they will remain until the war terminates.

ENROLMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

Simultaneously with the requisition for a public meeting the members of the Calcutta Bar Library Club led by Messrs. Eardly Norton, B. Chakrabarti, S. Sinha, H. D. Bose, and J. Chaudhuri, enlisted the names of such members as are desirous of forming themselves into a volunteer corps. This requisition was also very largely signed by members of the bar and other sections of the legal profession as also by High Court officers.

EMBARGO ON WELSH COAL.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

It is notified that the export of Welsh coal from all ports in India is prohibited, except in quantities sufficient for bunker requirements.

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

All military officers whether of British or Indian services, now on leave in England, are being recalled to India, so that in the event of the Imperial Government's asking for troops from this coutry the divisions may mobilize with the full compliment of officers.

PRESS OPINION.

The "Statesman" writes:—Germany's arrogance, her contempt for all distinctions between right and wrong and her blatant pride in her battalions and warships, have alienated the sympathies of mankind. England, on the contrary by her indefatigable patience and her distinterested efforts to maintain peace, enters the struggle, if struggle there is, to be, with a conscience void of offence and with the assurance that behind her stand the loyalty of the whole British Empire and the supports if not the mandate of civilisation. Germany has violated the law of nations and threatened to destroy the civilisation of Europe. Powers so dangerous must be broken. It is with no light heart that England will enter upon a war of such magnitude. She must run tremendous risks, but the war has been forced upon us by an arrogant and ambitious power and unless Europe takes up arms now she will pass under the heel of a despotism which has made itself hated wherever it has sought to impose its rule.

BOMBAY AND THE WAR.

THE POSITION OF GERMAN RESIDENTS.

REGULATIONS EXPECTED.

Yesterday was a quiet day in Bombay, and owing to the Hindu Cocoanut holiday little or no business would have been done had there been no war. All the courts, offices, markets and other places of business were closed owing to the holiday, and the leisure gave the public the more time to read the special editions of the papers which were issued from time to time during the day. A "Chronicle" special issued at 4 o'clock announced Britain's ultimatum to Germany, and it was followed very shortly afterwards by another edition containing the inevitable intimation that war had been declared on Germany.

The position of German residents in Bombay in the event of Britain and Germany going to war, has been much discussed during the past few days, and a representative of the "Chronicle" interviewed Mr. Henry D. Baker, American Consul in this City, who took over the duties of German Consul on the departure of Herr Hayer on Tuesday, on the subject. Mr. Baker said, that German residents in Bombay were at present under protection, and he expected to receive to day regulations, concerning them. These regulations would, he said, be put in force immediately, and any one committing a breach of them would be deported. The German Consulate, he added, is now closed

NO GERMAN SHIPS IN BOMBAY.

The question of German ships does not arise, for there are none at present in Bombay Harbour. The last two Hansa Liners left, the Marienfels and the Lichtenfels sailed on Monday for Marmagoa.

The Austrian Lloyd Co., annouce that owing to the serious political situation in Europe the services of the Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy., beyond Suez have been suspended for the time being.

HARBOUR NOTICE.

The following notice was issued by Mr. St. L. S. Warden, Port Officer, Bombay last evening:—

"All boat traffic is to stop after sunset.

Steam Launches which have Permits to move about the Harbour at night will be granted a Special Signal by the undersigned."

MOTOR VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

APPEAL TO OWNERS OF CARS IN IN BOMBAY.

Liqut.-Col. P. R. Cadell, Commanding the Bombay Volunteer Rifles writes:—

As an organised supply of motor-cars would be of great assistance to the military authorities in time of emergency it is proposed to form a Motor Volunteer Reserve. It is hoped that owners of cars of all communities will take this opportunity of coming forward to share in the preparations necessitated by the present crisis. Owners may either register themselves as willing to drive their cars, or may undertake to supply a competent driver. It is proposed to form a roster, or rotation list for service, and those registered will be called on in such a way as to interfere as little as possible with the ordinary use of their cars. Rates for mileage covered on duty, and compensation for damage received to cars, will, it is believed, shortly be sanctioned by Government. The reserve will be commanded by an Officer belonging or attached to the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, and will be administered by that corps. Offers to join should be made either to the Adjutant. Bombay Volunteer Rifles Headquarters, Council Road, or to Lt.-Col. Cadell.

It is also intended to form a Motor Cyclists Section. Gentlemen willing to join this Section will be enrolled as Volunteers in E. Company (Cyclists), Bombay Volunteers Rifles.—A rate of mileage will, it is believed, shortly be sanctioned by Government. Applications to join may be made as above, or Captain C. M. Ward, Gresham Buildings, Hornby Road.

PRICES RAISED.

Traders in foreign goods have, we are informed, raised their prices by nearly thirty per cent. and even at these prices they do business only in cash. No credit is allowed, not only to up-country merchants but also locally.

This result may be due to the fact that several big foreign firms, particularly two German forms, engaged in import business on a large scale, have given a month's notice to a very large portion of their staff, thus indicating a whole or partial closing down of their business.

The statement by Sir Edward Grey has greatly impressed the Indian community, and prayers were offered yesterday in different places of worship that peace may yet come or if England is forced to go to war that she may be successful.

Hardly any other news was available in the City yesterday, the day being a big Hindu holiday.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

Nothing has been heard yet about the incoming mail. In the ordinary course the India, which is bringing in this week's mail, should have arrived in Bombay at day-break to-morrow morning, but she was twelve hours late arriving at Brindisi, and may be late here in consequence.

It is strange, however, that the usual message stating that she had left Aden was not received in Bombay on Monday or Tuesday. As a rule, the mail boats leave Aden on Sunday, and a cable stating the hour she left is despatched to Bombay on Monday. This week no cable has been received. A strict censorship has, we understand, been in force in Aden since last Saturday and this may account for the non-receipt of the usual notification.

Yesterday morning Mr. Burney, Superintendent of the P. and O. Co., in Bombay cabled to Aden inquiring whether the India had left, but at a late hour last night had recieved no reply.

NEWS FROM KARACHI.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Aug. 5.

The German Vice Consul in Karachi has resigned.

Crowds collected yesterday outside the Currency Office in Karachi exchanging notes for gold.

GERMAN SHIPS DETAINED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

In consequence of the declaration of war five Hansa boats in the harbour have been detained by the authorities. The Rotenfels had partly cast off, when she was detained. The other four would have left last night, but the lascar crews refused service.

GERMANS IN BURMA.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, August 4.

It was stated at the German Consulate to-day an answer to a message to the Consul General at Bombay had been received and as the result between twenty and thirty Germans would leave Burma in the course of the next few days. Some, it is understood, are going to China,

DEFENCE OF INDIAN PORTS.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING SECTIONS CALLED OUT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

A "Gazette of India Extraordinary" announces the calling out of the Electrical Engineering Sections of the Port Defence Corps at Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta and Rangoon, owing to the state of war now existing between Great Britain and Germany.

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

CIVIL RESERVE CALLED OUT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

A Gazette Extraordinary prohibits all cables and radio messages to and from the United Kingdom and British possessions except in plain language at the sender's risk and subject to censorship.

It also publishes a Royal Proclamation calling out the Civil Reserve owing to the state of public affairs and demands upon our navy forces for the protection of the Empire.

INDIA AND THE CRISIS.

THE VICEROY'S MESSAGE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 5.

In reference to H. E. the Viceroy's assurance about India's help to the British Empire, the "Leader" says:—"This is truth and we feel grateful to His Excellency for having apprised His Majesty's Government of it. India's fortunes are linked up with those of England and every one of us earnestly wishes that if it be really at war it should quickly emerge triumphantly from it."

PROPOSED PUBLIC MEETING.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

On the announcement of the declaration of war some of the leaders of the Indian community met immediately to consider what steps should be taken to co-operate with Government in the defence of the Empire. A requisition addressed to the Sheriff for convening a public meeting at the Town Hall at an early date and largely signed by leaders of the educated community is still in course of circulation. The requisition is in the following terms and will be forwarded to the Sheriff in the course of the day:—

We, the undersigned Indian inhabitants of Calcutta and the suburbs on behalf of the Indian community of the Province beg to request that you will be good enough to call a public meeting at the Town Hall at an early date to consider in what manner the Indian community may co-operate with the Government and offer their services for the defence of the Empire.

CANADIAN MILLIONAIRE'S REGIMENT.

MONTREAL, Aug. 4.

The millionaire, Mr. Gault, is equipping a regiment.

TURKISH MOBILISATION.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The moblisation of Turkey is considered to be most significant.

TRIBUTES TO SIR E. GREY.

NATION READY TO FOLLOW HIS LEAD.

LONDON, Aug 5, 5-45 a.m.

The papers pay a practically unanimous tribute to Sir Edward Grey.

They declare that the nation is united and ready to follow his lead.

Even the "Daily News," hitherto the strongest advocate of neutrality, says:—"Though we are not convinced by Sir Edward Grey's arguments, we are Englishmen, and shall meet the common danger with a united front.

The paper appeals to Radicals and Labourites not to make difficulties for the Government.

TO FACILITATE SHIPPING.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.

The House of Representatives has passed a Bill permitting foreign ships to use the American register.

A NEW FACTOR.

THE MOBILISATION OF TURKEY.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The mobilisation of Turkey is a new factor which is pregnant with possibilities.

ENROLMENT OF SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

We beg to draw attention to a Notification appearing on page 2 of this issue, in which Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the Commissioner of Police, intimates, that as it may be necessary hereafter to augment the regular Police Force, by the enrolment of Special Constables, he will be glad to register now the names and addresses of any persons who may be prepared to assist him as special police officers.

WELL-TO-DO BANIA "FENCE."

SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, Aug. 5.

The Joint Magistrate of Cawnpore has sentenced Nathi Mal a well-to-do Bania of this place to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 on a charge of dishonestly receiving stolen property belonging to the Cawnpore Woollen Mills Company, Limited. The trial lasted a considerable time as the accused took the case several times to the High Court.

GERMANS IN RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Aug. 5.

Owing to the declaration of war a "Burma Gazette Extraordinary" issued today directing the taking out of special customs clearance by ships leaving the port, the sailing of the Bibby Line steamer Derbyshire to-day was cancelled.

Among her passengers were a number of Germans who were told by the authorities they would not be allowed to proceed. It is understood they will be placed on parole. French reservists here have been called on to return to the colours.

THE ARMIES AND NAVIES OF THE BELLIGERENTS.

	ARMY.		NAVY.		
	Men.	Guns.	Vessels.	Men.	Reserves.
England..	800,000	640	454	146,000	62,900
France	4,000,000	3,000	306	63,000	70,000
Russia	4,500,000	3,500	216	51,000	....
Servia	300,000	400	....	....	....
Total ..	9,180,000	7,540	976	260,000	132,900
Germany..	5,500,000	4,000	238	72,889	80,000
Austria	2,500,000	2,000	86	19,000	20,000
Total ..	8,000,000	6,000	324	91,889	100,000

NEUTRAL NATIONS.

Italy	2,000,000	2,200	162	37,000	40,000
Holland	175,000	120	....	....	.....
Belgium	300,000	204	....	....	.....
Total Nautrals at present	2,475,000	2,524	162	37,000	40,000

ABSTRACT.

England and her Allies..	9,180,000	7,540	976	260,000	132,900
Germany-Austria ..	8,000,000	6,000	324	91,889	100,000
Neutrals	2,475,000	2,524	162	37,000	40,000

The above figures are of course approximate.

In considering the above it is necessary to remember that the figures for Great Britain include the force of Territorials, numbering about 300,000 men, which would be available for use on the Continent only after the British fleet had cleared the seas of all hostile fleets; the Colonial and Native Indian troops and British troops serving in India. Britain would first act with the "Striking Force," stationed at Aldershot, which is always ready, for immediate active service. The Striking Force, about 25,000 men, forms part of the larger Expeditionary Force consisting of six divisions, one cavalry division and certain technical troops. The cavalry division comprises four cavalry brigades or 12 regiments. Each of the six divisions comprise three infantry brigades (12 battalions), 3 Field Artillery Brigades (9 batteries), 1 Field Howitzer Brigade (3 batteries) and one heavy battery as well as engineers and technical troops. The total force is 5,660 officers and 162,000 N. C. O.'s and men. The force is maintained in an efficient condition for mobilisation and service in the field for a period of at least six months. This force can be dispatched to Belgium in a very brief period.

The estimated war strength of France, Russia, Germany and Austria is:—

France	1,250,000
Russia	2,000,000
Germany	2,250,000
Austria	810,000

This gives the first and second lines forces only, but the figures in the above table represent all the available forces, when every reserve has been called up.

THE NAVIES.

As regards the Navies the totals in the above table do not, of course, give in any case a correct indication of strength, the large number of French vessels, for instance, being largely made up of small vessels, such as destroyers and torpedo boats for coast defence purposes. France is weak in ships of the first line and so also is Russia. In fact, only a very detailed statement can give a reliable indication of comparative strengths. The following tables will show, however, the comparative strength of the effective fleets at a glance:—

COMPLETED CAPITAL SHIPS LESS THAN 20 YEARS OLD.

	Vessels.	Total Tonnage.
Britain	71	1,273,450
France	20	315,783
Russia	12	199,654
Germany	39	669,372
Austria	11	138,727

COMPLETED ARMOURED CRUISERS LESS THAN 15 YEARS' OLD.

	Vessels.	Total Tonnage.
Britain	32	382,800
France	16	161,935
Russia	4	38,870
Germany	8	82,775
Austria	1	7,185

SMALLER VESSELS.

	Scouts. etc.	Destroyers.
Britain	39	154
France	nil	75
Russia	7	73
Germany	30	108
Austria	4	18
	Torpedo Boats.	Submarines.
Britain	40	90
France	93	61
Russia	0	37
Germany	0	36
Austria	48	12

Scouts and minor cruisers more than 15 years old, and Destroyers, Torpedo Boats and Submarines more than eleven years old are not included.

DREADNOUGHTS AND SUPER-DREADNOUGHTS.

The following shows the position in regard to ships of Dreadnought and Super-Dreadnought types:—

Britain	32
France	8
Russia	4
Germany	19
Austria	2

The figures are taken from the Naval Annual and give the number of *completed* ships on March 31st, 1914.

POPULATION IN GERMANY.

Some interesting particulars regarding the population of the German Empire are given in "The German Year-Book, 1914," published during the mail week, says the "Westminster Gazette." The German Empire in Europe covers an area of 208,777 square miles. The population of the Empire is now about sixty-eight millions. Its growth has been continuous during the last century, particularly since the foundation of the new Empire in 1871. At present it increases at the rate of over 800,000 per year, due mainly to the surplus of births over deaths, and to a small extent to immigration from neighbouring countries. The emigration of German into foreign countries is much smaller than the emigration from England, but there is nevertheless a large number in every habitable part of the globe.

A HUNDRED MILLIONS.

All European as well as Oversea countries have a more or less large German population, running very often into six figures. The aggregate number of Germans in the world in the current year, as far as can be estimated, reaches 100 millions. Large numbers of foreigners live in Germany. Austrians, Hungarians, Poles, Russians, Italians, Dutch, French and Danish to a large extent settle permanently in Germany because opportunities are greater there than in their native countries. The foreign population proper in Germany amounted at the Census of 1910 to 1,259,873. More than 50 per cent. were of Austrian nationality (634,983), Dutchmen came next with 144,175, followed by Russians (137,697), and Italians (104,204). Of British nationality there were 18,319 people as against 16,130 in 1900. The great number of these foreigners are unskilled labourers.

"A NATION OF TOWN-DWELLERS."

Like all other great nations of to-day, Germany has become a nation of town dwellers. Almost three-fifths of the population live under urban conditions. The number of people engaged in agricultural pursuits has remained stationary since the beginning of the last century, while all increase of population during the last fifty years has gone to swell the town population. When the Empire was founded in 1871 there were only eight towns with a population of over 100,000 inhabitants, whereas the number of such towns in 1913 was 1,150. Towns with over 500,000 inhabitants in 1910 were: Berlin, 2,071,257; Hamburg, 931,035; Munich, 596,467; Leipzig, 589(850; Dresden, 548,308; Cologne, 516,527; and Breslau, 512,105.

The Munjha correspondent of the "Beharee" wrote on the 30th July:—In the village Pathan Pati near Majha Estate (Suran), a man who had two wives and two sons, one from each. His first wife died a few months ago, leaving her son behind. On the 28th instant the other wife killed her step son and served his roasted flesh to her husband with his food. At last his own son informed his father about is step-mother's death. The husband grew angry at this and killed her in a cruel way, burning her body in the house by the help of Goitha (cowdung cakes). The man is under Police custody and the case is pending in Court.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYM· BEAT PARSI GYM.

The annual cocoanut-day cricket fixture between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Parsi Gymkhana took place yesterday on the Esplanade in the presence of a large number of spectators, and provided some enjoyable sport. The visitors' team included seven men who have at one time or another played for them in International matches, while the Home team included three such players. The slight showers of rain that came down in the morning prevented a start being made till after 2 p.m., though the match was originally timed to commence at 11-30 a.m. The wicket was still somewaht wet and bumpy when play did start, and conditions were slightly in favour of the bowlers, to which must be ascribed the low scores on either side. The visitors, going in to bat first, could make only 94, to which the home team replied with 109, thus winning the match.

The Parsi batsmen, with the exception of their veteran skipper Pavri, and P. D. Chothia, failed to come off. Pavri played absolutely the best game on his side, his contribution of 18 including two 4's, and being without a blemish, except for a catch which he gave off a no ball. The visitors lost five wickets for only 37 runs, but subsequently came two fairly longstands, and they eventually took the score to 94.

The Bombay Gymkhana lost their skipper Phillips at 17, but thereafter MacLaren and Stoneham took the total to 48 at the fall of the second wicket. Subsequently, however, two more wickets fell without addition to the total, when the second longstand was made and the score taken to 78 for 5 wickets and it eventually reached 109 at the fall of the tenth wicket.

MacLaren contributed the highest individual score on his side, his 29 including four 4's. Simms and Brachi played equally good cricket for 22 each, though they each had a life shortly after they went in. The only two 6's of the game were hit by Stoneham and Brachi, one each.

The bowling honours of the day were carried off by Mirza for the visitors, and Simms for the home team, who secured the very handsome analysis of 9 wickets for 50 runs and 6 for 40 respectively. Scores:

PARSI GYMKHANA.

A. H. Wadia, l.b.w., b Simms	3
P. S. Warden, b Clarke	11
J. D. Mody, b Simms	2
S. M. Chothia, b Simms	5
K. K. Irani, b Clarke	9
P. D. Chothia, c Bunbury, b Nicholson	17
Dr. M. E. Pavri (Capt.), b Simms	18
P. Chinoy, c Rennick, b Nicholson	0
R. J. Tata, b Simms	12
M. B. Vatcha, not out	9
B. H. Mirza, c Phillips, b Simms	0
Extras	8
Total	94

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

C. T. MacLaren, b Mirza	29
G. C. Phillips (Capt.), c Irani, b Mirza	4
R. P. Stoneham, b Pavri	14
E. J. Bunbury, c S. M. Chothia, b Mirza	0
L. Brachi, c Vatcha, b Mirza	22
H. L. Simms, C. Mody, b Mirza	22
D. G. Hurlbutt, b Mirza	8
C. M. Rennick, c Chinoy, b Mirza	1
E. M. F. Nicholson, c S. M. Chothia, b Mirza	2
C. D. Baker, c Tata, b Mirza	0
F. J. Clarke, not out	0
Extras	7
Total	109

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSI GYMKHANA INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
*Simms	16	40	4	6
Nicholson	8	19	3	2
Clarke	10	20	3	2
Brachi	4	7	1	0

*Bowled 4 "no-balls."

BOMBAY GYMKHANA INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Mirza	14	50	4	9
Vatcha	5	13	0	0
Pavri	6	32	0	1
Tata	3	7	1	0

LORD NORTHCOTE CHALLENGE SHIELD COMPETITION.

FIRST ROUND.

WILSON COLLEGE v. GRANT MEDICAL C. C.

The above match was concluded on Tuesday and resulted in a win for the Wilson College team by 139 runs.

WILSON COLLEGE.

N. A. Mooti b Engineer	4
T. H. Joshi (run out)	3
T. B. Chanbai c Mascarenhas b Engineer	19
V. A. Dalvi b Engineer	17
V. M. Kaikani (Capt.) c Mascarenhas b Mehta	58
A. S. Redkar b Mehta	4
G. A. Sabnis b Engineer	9
B. D. Jog c and b Mehta	26
M. M. Desai (not out)	19
T. H. Bhatavadakar b Gurtu	3
M. B. Tembulkar c Engineer b Mehta	3
Extras	13
Total	178

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
M. Gurtu	22	3	44	1
Engineer	27	5	69	4
Rane	4	nil	14	nil.
Korieshi	4	nil	16	nil.
Mehta	13.2	1	22	4

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Mehta b Desai	2
Rane b Sabnis b Bhatavadekar	6
Mascarenhas c Redkar b Desai	2
Gurtu b Desai	14
Doyle b Bhatavadekar	1
Engineer (Capt.) b Bhatavadekar	1
Mody b Bhatavadekar	5
Patel (run out)	1
Korieshi b Desai	2
Ranade b Desai	1
Arcot (not out)	3
Extra	2
Total	40

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bhatavadekar	12	5	10	4
Desai	12	1	28	5

CRICKET INCIDENTS.

M. C. C. ON PAD PLAY.

"W. G'S." ANNIVERSARY.

According to the accounts of the game, an extraordinary occurrence marked the play in a recent match between Yorkshire and Kent at Sheffield, writes "Gentleman in Black" in the "Athletic News." Booth, it was stated, was given out hit-wicket to Woolley, but maintained that he had completed his stroke by the time he trod on the stumps; an argument appears to have ensued, during which the Yorkshire captain came from the pavilion on to the field of play, and talked over the matter with Mr. Troughton, the Kent skipper, and the umpires; and, as the result of it all, the batsman retired. That I believe to be a plain statement of the actual facts—I was not present at the match, and can therefore speak only from report; but, if the incident is described correctly, the whole procedure seems to have been most unusual. Everything, of course, turns on the action of the batsman, who, having been adjudged out, should have retired at once.

"His not to reason why—
His bat to do or die."

Firmly believing that a mistake had been made, however, he was apparently tempted to explain his point of view, and presumably Sir A. W. White went out to persuade him to retire. That, at least, seems the natural explanation of things, and if it is correct, would mean a verdict to the effect that the batsman had created an "incident" whilst temporarily over-keen.

STILL MORE REMARKABLE.

The occurrence recalls a circumstance attending the match between England and Nottinghamshire at Lord's sixty years ago. Julius Cæsar—not the Emperor, but a later man of the same name—being unwell was allowed a substitute to run for him; but Cæsar, owing to forgetfulness, made a run, leaving his representative behind. Clarke put down the wicket at the end Cæsar had reached, and in answer to an appeal the umpire said "not out." Thereupon Clarke, who was quite an autocrat, proceeded to the pavilion, where the dispute was finally settled by the committee of the M.C.C. that Cæsar should be given out. But the most curious thing of all was that the umpire was, in fact, right, and the committee wrong.

Again, there was the Giffen incident at Adelaide in December, 1889, during a match between South Australia and Victoria. An appeal was made against Giffen (who had fallen over) for leg-before-wicket, but was dismissed. In rising, he knocked off a bail, and the umpire at the batsman's end, being appealed to, gave him out "hit wicket," Giffen, however, refused to retire on the ground that he could not be given out after the other umpire had declared him not out. Moreover, he contended that the ball was dead before the bail fell off, and even questioned whether his bat or the wind had disturbed the bail. The Victorians and South Australians said that, being given out, he ought to retire; but Giffen would not go, and the Victorians played on under protest. Giffen, who had scored 9 when this incident occurred, was not dismissed until he had made 85. Not every opposing captain would have been as lenient as was the Victorian leader on that occasion. Some would have claimed the match, and others would either have carried the player off the field, or have given him into custody!

PARUELLISM.

It will probably be news to some who read this to hear that Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish agitator, was a cricketer, and was given to behaving in remarkable fashion when things did not go to his liking. He was a contemporary at Cambridge of Mr. Charles Green, who has said:—

"He used to play cricket, and on one occasion gave a curious glimpse of that obstinacy and contempt for conventionality which afterwards gain him such a great reputation. He was batting against an eleven of Trinity, or of the K.T.L., and was given out l.b.w. after he had made only a few runs. Then there was a row—not an ordinary row by any means—for he refused to go out, and stuck to his guns with grim determination. In the end he had to go, but not until he had succeeded in producing a decided impression."

In later years he led the Wicklow team against Phoonix, in Phœnix Park, several of his men were able to be present only with great trouble and inconvenience, some of them having been obliged to take long drives in the early morning. Early in the day a dispute occurred between Mr. Parnell and the Phœnix team. The Wicklow team wished their captain to give in and let the match proceed. Parnell, however, was stubborn, and, rather than give up the point, marched his growling eleven back.

M.C.C. RECOMMENDATIONS.

During the last few weeks we have been treated to a correspondence on cricket reform in the columns of one of the best-known London newspapers, the topic which occasioned the inkspilling being the oldest of all in the games history, to wit, leg-before-wicket. A few years ago, in the course of a historic debate on the subject at Lord's some admirable speeches were made by Messrs. John Shuter, W. E. Dension, A. G. Steel, R. A. H. Mitchell, Harvey Fellows, and Alfred Lyttelton, when a proposal to alter the law did not receive the necessary two-thirds majority, although 259 were in favour of the suggestion and 188 against. In the following year—1902—the M.C.C. arranged for the proposed change of law to be tried in seven of their first-class matches at Lord's and in the Second-class Championship, and at the end of the season it was agreed—by captains, secretaries, and players—that it would be a mistake to make any alteration in the rule.

The question of leg-before-wicket is closely allied to another—that of pad play. This matter is by no means of so recent a date as many believe, for as for back as 1888 the M.C.C. circularised the following resolution, which had been adopted unanimously at their annual meeting:—

That the practice of deliberately defending the wicket with the person instead of the bat, is contrary to the spirit of the game, and inconsistent with strict fairness, and the M.C.C. will discountenance and prevent this practice by every means in their power.

This recommendation was reprinted in the Annual Report five years later, and might well be given in future editions of the M.C.C.'s pamphlets on the interpretation of the laws. A recommendation of the Lord's Committee, of course, has not the force of law, but comparatively few of the leading players of to-day are aware of the one mentioned, and certainly no harm could be done by bringing it to their notice.

Again in December, 1901, the M.C.C., issued a circular to the secretaries of the county clubs worded thus:

It is undesirable, in the interests of cricket, that the wickets should be prepared artificially (i.e., in any way other than by water and the roller, except when patching is necessary).

There is no need to ask whether all county clubs act on this recommendation; if they did so, there would be fewer very large totals and a higher percentage of finished matches to games played.

If the M.C.C., Committee had always made a point of endeavouring to place batsmen and bowlers on an equality they could hardly have acted otherwise than they have. In the sixties their action in using the gauge to test bats as players went in—the duty generally devolved upon old Tom Hearne—had a good effect but gradually the evil recurred, so that by January, 1884, the following resolution was passed:

The attention of the committee of the M.C.C. having been called to the fact that the bats now generaly in use are larger than Law 2 authoritises, it was resolved that steps be taken for a strict compliance with that law in future, and that this resolution be notified to the public and the bat-makers.

The matter came to the fore again in 1903, when the gauge was introduced with some effect, and perhaps it would not be an exaggeration to say that there are fewer unfair bats in first-class cricket to-day than ever before, notwithstanding that often a bat which will pass the gauge at the beginning of a match will fail to do so before the game is finished, after a long innings has been played with it and caused it to spread. It is a well-established fact that in the old days some unscrupulous amateurs had unfair bats made for them by small manufacturers.

Other recommendations of the Lord's Committee could be cited if necessary, but enough have been quoted to suggest that it would be well to re-publish them all, under a separate heading, in future editions of the M.C.C., official pamphlet on the laws.

CONGRATULATION TO THE CHAMPION.

It is difficult to find anything fresh to say concerning "W. G.," so much having already been written about him, but the fact that during the next few days he will not only complete his sixty-sixth year, but also celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his first appearance at Lord's, temps one who was fortunate enough to see much of his cricket to essay a few remarks respecting him.

It was on July 21, 1884, three days after his sixteenth birthday though even then possessing a flourishing crop of whiskers, that the Old Man played for the first time at headquarters. He was on tour with the South Wales Club, which had done much good missionary work in the West, and at once proved his worth by making 50 against the M.C.C. attack. Ten days earlier, against the Surrey Club he had totalled only 5 and 38 and the captain of the side, being offered what he considered a better man to play against the Gentlemen of Sussex, wished "W. G." to stand out. But Henry Grace protested strongly as the lad had been asked for both matches, the consequence being that the boy scored 170 in his first innings and 56 not out in his second—a feat which was sufficient to cause his fame to go before him to Lord's.

"W. G." was still only sixteen when—at Lord's in 1865—he made his first appearance for the Gentlemen being then given a place more on account of his bowling than his batting. A year later, by means of innings of 224 not out and 173 not out in representative matches at the Oval he had earned the title of Champion! In glancing at "W. G.'s" career one cannot fail to be struck with the amount of work he got through before he had reached the age of thirty; but he was, of course, the most wonderful boy-cricketer the world has even seen. Each of the three Graces was a youthful phenomenon—"E. M." was picked for West Gloucestershire against the All England eleven when only thirteen, and "G. F." played for South of the Thames at Canterbury in 1866 at the age of 15 and for England at Lord's two years later.

Some idea of the wonderful nature of "W. G.'s" career may be obtained from the fact that in first-class cricket at Lord's alone he has scored over 12,000 runs, and been dismissed more than 300 times. Such a record would have been noteworthy even had he been a Middlesex man, playing county cricket regularly on the ground, instead of being identified with Gloucestershire, who for many years arranged comparatively few matches. But, of course, the Champion took part in many representative games there—for M.C.C., England, the Gentlemen, the South, etc.—and in these made many of his best remembered scores. Nevertheless, the fact mentioned is one admirably calculated to impress on one the extraordinary character of "W. G.'s" record, especially when it is recalled how rough a ground Lord's was until about 1875. When the Old Man made 134 there in the Gentlemen v. Players' match of 1868, Mr. Fred Gale wrote: "The wicket reminded me of a middle-aged gentleman's head of hair, when the middle-aged gentleman, to conceal the baldness of his crown, applies a pair of wet brushes to some favourite long locks and brushes them across the top of his head." Cricketers are more exacting in these days, and with the greatest care and precision will remove half an inch of straw or a dead fly from the pitch.

A RECORD FOR 1914.

At London, on Thursday, Gloucestershire, in their match with Hampshire, collapsed in their first innings for 34, the smallest total of the season in first-class cricket. The whole side were out in an hour. The success of the visitors was the more remarkable from the fact that Jaques was assisting the Gentlemen at the Oval, and that Gloucestershire had gone in first upon winning the toss. Newman, with six wickets for 14, and Kennedy, with four for 19, were the heroes of the occasion.

Such feats are seldom performed by Hampshire men; indeed, we believe that the county had not dismissed a side for so small a score since XIV. of Hampshire disposed of the All England Eleven for 22 on the old Antelope ground at Southampton in 1848. Earlier in the present season, however, they had dismissed Somerset for 38 at Bath in the second week of June, when Jaques, with eight wickets for 21, was almost unplayable.

Appended is a list showing the smallest aggregate scores made by Gloucestershire in first-class cricket:—

Scores.	Year.
17 v. Australians, at Cheltenham	1896
25 v. Somerset, at Cheltenham	1891
31 v. Kent, at Tonbridge	1903
33 v. Lancashire, at Liverpool	1888
33 v. Middlesex, at Bristol	1909
34 v. Lancashire, at Manchester	1883
34 v. Hampshire, at Bristol	1914

It is of some interest to note that, immediately before collapsing for 31 in 1903, they had been dismissed for 43 by the Philadelphians at Cheltenham. It is seldom indeed that a great county is disposed of for two, such small totals in consecutive innings.

AN INDIAN PIANIST.

Mme. Kherla Kinuk gave at Claridge's Hotel on the 13th July what was called a "Souvenir" programme. We were glad, says the "Times" critic, to be reminded of what was perhaps intended by the prefix, that she had played about this time last year, and to be able to record improvement. She chose the F minor Sonata and a Hungarian dance of Brahms, and four pieces of Debussy. Mr. William Burt sang Goetz's "Melisande in the Wood" with genuine feeling, and Miss Ruby Helder four songs composed by Mme. Kinuk to words of Mr. Cranmer Byng.

Mme. Kinuk's manner does not differ from that of a mediocre European pianist until one takes into account her point of view. The music of her country is indifferent to rich or equable tone, and it rates finished detail more highly than strong structure, but it tries at every moment to escape from the conventional, both in rhythm and melody, not for the oddity's sake, but because expression of personality seems to her compatriots to be wrapped up in the individual treatment on a particular occasion, and to have nothing to do with anyone else's treatment.

P. W. D. APPOINTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 4.

The Lieutenant-Governor has approved of the following appointments:—Mr. Cockbury, Executive Engineer, Dharmsala, acting as Superintending Engineer, second circle Amballa, from September 3rd to October 25th, vice Mr. Aikman. Rai Bahadur Bishambar Nath, Executive Engineer, officiating as Superintending Engineer, third circle, Lahore, vice Mr. Orr who is granted leave, Mr. Cargill, Executive Engineer relieving him.

WAGGON-LOAD OF HAPPINESS.

Photo by Central News.

Several hundred crippled children were taken on July 11. for a motor ride from Manchester to Chilford.

CRICKET AVERAGES.

The leading averages (corrected up to July 11) are given below:—

BATTING.

	A.	B	C.	D.	E.
J. W. Hearne	26	1,440	204	6	72.00
Tarrant	26	1,430	250*	2	59.58
C. P. Mead	29	1,430	213	3	55.15
Hadrstaff	17	757	213*	3	54.07
E. E. Woolley	26	1,351	147	1	50.66
Hobbs	28	1,368	215*	1	50.66
Iremonger	18	744	126	3	49.60
Hirst	27	1,062	146	5	48.27
Mr. P. Perrin	18	783	126	1	46.05
Mr. F. R. Foster	23	931	305*	2	44.33
G. Gunn	23	925	104*	2	44.04
R. Relf	24	989	130	1	43.00
Mr. H. P. Chaplin	22	822	213	2	41.10
Jupp	25	773	217*	6	40.68
Hubble	25	857	115	3	38.95
E. Tyldesley	24	833	156	2	37.86
Payton	16	467	104*	2	37.75
Ducat	23	746	118	3	37.40
Mr. S. G. Smith	18	583	78	2	36.43
E. Bowley	24	849	270	1	36.04
Parsons	23	754	102	2	36.90
Mr. J. S. F. Morrison	21	717	233*	1	35.85
Humphreys	24	814	121*	1	35.39
Hayes	25	843	129	1	35.12
Baker	19	596	83	2	35.05
Major J. G. Greig	15	475	100	1	33.92
E. H. Bowley	21	663	84	2	33.31
Haywood	20	662	139	0	33.10
Hardinge	24	794	183	0	33.08
Mr. C. J. B. Wood	24	722	123*	2	32.81
Coe	22	653	252*	2	32.65
Mr. J. W.H.T.Douglas	24	718	74*	2	32.63
Sharp	26	783	123	2	32.62
Vincent	21	456	66*	7	32.57
Russell	21	679	78	0	32.33
Dipper	22	678	168*	1	32.28
Charlesworth	23	734	206	0	31.22
Mr. W. H. Denton	20	562	108*	2	31.17
D. Denton	30	903	168*	1	31.32
Lieut. G. C. Harrison	16	460	91*	1	30.66
J. Gunn	17	460	74	2	30.66
J. T. Tyldesley	26	733	75	2	30.54
B. B. Wilson	30	908	106	0	30.26
Mr. H. L. Wilson	25	662	105*	2	30.08

*Not out.

A.—Innings; B.—Runs; C.—Most in innings; D.—Times not out out; E.—Aver.

BOWLING.

	1.	2.	3	4.	5.
Mr. G. B. Davies	342	60	913	58	15.74
Mr. S. G. Smith	360.1	114	879	55	15.98
Mr. O. C. Bristowe	253.5	54	766	46	16.65
Blythe	514.5	148	1,299	75	17.32
Tarrant	643.2	151	1,482	85	17.43
Mr. A. Jaques	583.3	146	1,364	78	17.48
Rushby	488.4	130	1,258	68	18.50
Kennedy	770.3	203	1,895	101	18.76
Booth	617.2	113	1,727	92	18.77
Jeeves	381.3	113	887	47	18.87
King	467.3	100	1,178	62	19.00
Drake	564.2	161	1,378	72	19.09
Field	308.1	78	860	45	19.11
Iremonger	379.2	117	716	37	19.35
Mr. T. Forester	390.1	141	914	47	19.38
Rhodes	536.2	135	1,391	71	19.59
A. E. Relf	554.3	200	1,042	53	19.66
Mr. J. C. White	375.5	104	868	44	19.72
Mr. S. J. Pegler	258.3	47	773	39	19.82
Wells	329.2	65	1,013	51	19.86
Hitch	552.2	115	1,652	83	19.91
Mr. F. R. Foster	451.1	106	1,132	57	20.21
Thompson	361.1	83	972	48	20.25
Huddleston	370.2	108	836	41	20.39
E. E. Woolley	419.1	109	1,104	54	20.42
J. W. Hearne	338	81	1,699	83	20.46
W. C. Smith	264.3	67	639	61	20.61
Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas	429.1	56	1,409	68	20.72
Fairservice	415.4	118	1,051	50	21.02
Geary	537.5	142	1,394	66	21.12
Newman	370.4	94	1,008	47	21.44
Skelding	209	31	716	33	21.69
R Relf	266.4	58	766	35	21.88
R. Whitehead	438.2	121	1,099	49	22.42
Dennett	481.4	117	1,297	57	22.75
Barratt	510.4	98	1,460	63	23.17
Mr. N. J. Holloway	270	56	804	34	23.65
Fielder	402.5	88	1,210	51	23.72
Mr. E. C. Baker	267	52	752	31	24.25

1.—Overs; 2.—Maidens; 3.—Runs; 4.—Wickets; 5.—Aver.

BOXING.

CARPENTIER V SMITH.

The following are some Press comments on the boxing contest at Olympia, London, on the 16th July between the young Frenchman Georges Carpentier and the American "Gunboat" Smith for the "white" heavy-weight championship of the world. All critics agree that the result—a win for Carpentier on a foul by his opponent in the sixth round—was an unsatisfactory one and leaves the question of superiority between the two men yet undecided.

From the "Times":—Smith was hooted as he left the ring. The crowd always believes that a foul of this kind is deliberate. It is absurd to think so. Anybody who has been getting the worst of a fierce contest, when the whole body hums and rocks to jarring blows, knows how easy it is not to see whether an opponent is down or not. A little practical knowledge of the psychology of the ring is enough to prevent one from writing down the defeated boxer as a foul fighter. He merely made an unfortunate mistake, for which a sufficiently high penalty has been paid.

In the "Telegraph" Mr. Bennison writes:—Down on to his knees the Frenchman fell, and while in this position Smith struck him on the neck, the effect being that Carpentier's nose was bumped against the boards. That was why Carpentier became dazed, though, of course, the blow to the jaw had reduced him to temporary helplessness.

Clearly and unmistakably Smith had earned disqualification, though I am sure he did not mean to strike a foul blow. I am of the opinion that Smith lost his head when he found that after having had all the worst of the contest he had got in his famous "occipital punch" and brought the Frenchman to his knees.

The "Sportsman": Smith was disqualified in the sixth round for an infringement of the rules of boxing, if such it could really be termed, which nineteen officials out of twenty would in the circumstances, have passed over with a caution.

It was a mere flick at the most, but Descamps, Carpentier's chief second, at once cried to his man to "keep down." He went further, and ere any decision was given jumped into the ring and was followed by two more from the same corner. In this way he, of course, lost Carpentier the fight, but in all probability Mr. Corri failed in the excitement of the moment to notice the infringement. It (the disqualification) seemed a drastic measure.

The "Sporting Life": Mr. Corri was absolutely right. Gunboat Smith was boxing; he broke the laws of boxing; he paid the penalty. No argument is possible.

PUNJAB HINDU CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 4.

The Punjab Hindu Sabha has nominated Rai Sahib Murlinghar, formerly Government Pleader, Ambala, and Chairman of the Reception Committee of the last Hindu Conference, as president of the next conference to be held at Ferozepur.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Indian and the Medical Service.

"The Leader":—Too strong a protest cannot be lodged against what seem to be certain decisions arrived at by the Government of India with the support of the Secretary of State on important matters affecting the medical service of India. Since the late lamented Dr. Bahadurji brought the question into prominence more than twenty years ago, the eyes of the community have been opened to the unjust and absurd anomalies by which the conditions of the service are disfigured. There was some hope in 1909 that an attempt would be made at improvement consequent on the notice that Lord Morley took of the subject, but the permanent officials here have after all proved too strong for him. These are past masters in the arts of procrastination and circumlocution and they were able to while away the time of that great statesman's incumbency of the India Office by having recourse to long-winded dispatches which meant nothing much in particular. After a long interval we again hear of dispatches between Simla and Whitehall, the net result of which is to leave things precisely where they are. The officers of the military Indian Medical Service are to retain their virtual monopoly of lucrative and important civil medical posts; where a few are to be spared from their firm grasp, the I. S. M. D. men are to snatch them in preference to the more qualified civil assistant surgeons. The former are as a rule not Indians; the latter are. It is the difference betwees what Dr. Bahadurji used to call Pandu the non-Christian and John the Christian.

A Mistaken Policy.

"The Parsee":—Lord Willingdon's address at the Fergusson College, Poona, on the occasion of his last visit to that institution will not, we regret to observe, evoke much enthusiasm in the student world. . . . It is, we say, with the greatest respect, a mistake to suppose that Indian students as a class deserve to be treated as unthinking enthusiasts likely to fall into undesirable company at the first provocation. It is bad policy, we venture to believe, to treat them as such. Towards Englishmen official and unofficial, who have proved themselves to be the friends of India, Indians generally, and University students in particular, are filled with deep reverence. The circumstances which would have justified a speech of this character a few years ago do not exist today, and we wish it were made clear to his Excellency that the lessons of the last few years have made a permanent impression on the Indian population and that the only note now relevant is the note of 'Hope' which His Majesty the King Emperor struck with such marvellous effects on the occasion of his memorable visit to this country. The permanent officials, whose memories cannot get rid of the impressions of the dark days of the last decade, may well have some justification for resorting to ways of severity, and we cannot blame the Governor for giving expression to feelings which may be the uppermost in the minds of the majority of his Government. But we earnestly appeal to his Excellency to educate the community and particularly the most impressionable portion of the community—we mean the University students, into the sentiments of 'Hope and Patience;' and encourage by every means in their power the feeling of identity between the rulers and the ruled, which is the corner stone of contentment and prosperity in every country of the world.

Violating every canon of international Morality.

"The Hindu":—With that headstrong impetuosity which, since the present Kaiser took the reins of power from the hands of Bismarck, has always characterised the actions of Germany, she has absolutely forced war on Europe. Alone among the Powers of Europe she appeared to be not only ready but eager, for war. Her curt ultimatum to Russia and to France could have but one answer, but she was too hasty to wait even for that answer to afford her a plausible pretext for going to war. In that impetuosity she has violated every cannon of international relations. She has declared war on an extremely brief ultimatum. She has invaded a country with which she was at peace without a formal declaration of war. She has violated the neutrality of a small State whose integrity and neutrality were most solemnly guaranteed by all the European Powers. The ludicrous mockery therefore of her protest to France against the act of an aviator who dropped bombs at Nuremburg after the Germans had crossed the frontier, can only be attributed to a defective sense of humour.

The Gold Standard Reserve.

"The Sind Gazette":—As our correspondent, "Gold Mint," impressively points out in his letter to the Editor to-day, the vindication of everything which the Hon. Mr. Webb has written during the last five years on the absurdity and danger of lodging the whole of India's Gold Standard Reserve in London has arrived with truly dramatic suddenness. The Bank of England has been compelled to raise its rate with a leap from 4 to 8 per cent., and it is believed to be possible that the Bank may decide to suspend each payment ere long. At such a moment what is the use of India's £12,000,000 or £15,000,000 worth of sterling securities held by the India Office in London? The securities will be absolutely unsaleable. With such a warning before us, the expediency of holding India's Gold Standard Reserve *in India* and mainly *in gold* is obvious.

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HIGH COURT

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A QUESTION OF FLASKS.

PLANTIFF'S CLAIM ALLOWED.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

YESHWANTPRASAD HARIPRASAD DESAI & Co., A FIRM v. HORMUSJI RUTTONJI UMRIGAR & Co.

Judgment was delivered by his Lordship in this suit on Tuesday morning. His Lordship found in favour of the plaintiff and held that the defendant was not entitled to avoid his liability for payment in respect of the full number of flasks viz. 3815.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

In the course of the judgment His Lordship said that previous to the year 1909 a limited liability company was carrying on business in Bombay in the name of Bertie Smith & Co. The company dealt, amongst other things, in soda water machinery and gases for preparation of aerated water, etc. On 19th December 1902 Bertie Smith & Co. mortgaged their stock in-trade for a lac of rupees to Messrs. Nensey Khairaj & Co. This mortgage was on 17th October 1903 transferred by a deed to the plaintiffs who are well-known shroffs and merchants of Bhownagar. On 18th March 1904, a further charge was executed in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 50,000. On 25th April 1907, another further charge for a like amount was executed in favour of the plaintiffs. Thus in April 1907, the plaintiffs were mortgagees in possession of Bertie Smith & Co.'s stock, assets and outstandings for Rs. 2,00,000. Besides the mortgage account, there subsisted between the plaintiffs and Bertie Smith & Co. various other accounts. Evidently the company had no moneys whatsoever of its own and every time they purchased new goods they were hypothecated with the plaintiffs who paid for the same, retained them in their possession and gave delivery from time to time of such goods as Bertie Smith & Co. wanted for their business against cash payments of their respective prices. In August 1906 the plaintiffs and the company came to an arrangement by which the other accounts (called A. B. C. accounts) on which Rs. 52,374 were due were all closed and the plaintiffs also undertook to pay certain debts due by the company. The sum that thus became payable to the plaintiffs amounted to Rs. 70,350 and in satisfaction of that amount the plaintiffs agreed to purchase from the company 2610 large flasks and 1480 small flasks at the rate of Rs. 21 for a large flask and Rs. 10-8-0 for a small one. Thus 4090 flasks were sold outright to the plaintiffs Bertie Smith & Co., however, could not carry on their business without the use of these cylinders, and it was arranged that they should have the use of those flasks for their business on payment of hire by them to the plaintiffs. It was also arranged at this time that the Company was to have option to repurchase the said flasks at the same price within twelve months from the plaintiffs. In the exercise of that option Bertie Smith & Co. repurchased from the plaintiffs in 1908, 210 large and 65 small flasks leaving 3815 large and small flasks as the property of the plaintiffs hired by them to the Company.

THE COMPANY'S LOSS.

In the same year there was a fire and Bertie Smith & Co.'s stock-in-trade was destroyed except the steel flasks, but of the insurance money, the plantiff's claims on the mortgages were paid off. In that year the defendant appeared on the scene. He also carried on small business in gases and was apparently on frendly terms with the manager and the Directors of the Company. The defendant, then became the mortgagee of Bertie Smith and Co.'s stock-in-trade etc., etc. Simultaneously with this change in the mortgees of the Company, there was another transaction which gave rise to this suit. The Company naturally thought that if the plaintiffs were paid off and their connection with the Company was severed, they would demand delivery to them of the 3815 cylinders which were their property and which were hired to the Company and were then in its actual use. As no business could be carried on without these cylinders, the company entered into negotiations with the plantiffs for the re-purchase of 3815 flasks from them. The plaintiffs were willing to sell them and take money by instalments if some one guaranteed the payment of the price to them on behalf of Bertie Smith & Co. This the defendant agreed to do and the plaintiffs accepted his guarantee and a deed to that effect was made between the plaintiffs, Bertie Smith and Co., and the defendant. That deed witnessed the purchase of 3815 flasks from the plaintiffs by the company for Rs. 65,267-6-0. The defendant specifically agreed by this document to be responsible to the plaintiffs as if he was the principal debtor and waived all his rights and privileges as a surety. The defendant undertook to pay Rs. 65,267-6-0 to the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs acquired a lien on these flasks and were given the right to take possession of them at any time. In 1909 Bertie Smith and Co., went into voluntary liquidation and all stock-in-trade passed into the hands of the defendant who subsequently became the assignee of Bertie Smith and Co.'s stock-in-trade etc. Under the circumstances stated above the defendant came into possession, amongst other things of the flasks sold by the plaintiffs to Bertie Smith and Co., in 1908 over which the plaintiffs had a lien. The way in which the business in these flasks is conducted necessitated the spreading out of these flasks in various directions. The defendant not very long after he became to mortgagee, began to realise that these were not as many cylinders as 3815 for the price of which he had made himself responsible. His investigations showed to him that the flasks were short by a large number and he began to make various efforts to get out of his obligations. The defendant on 15th July 1910, paid Rs. 27,000, on 26th September paid another Rs. 24,000, and on 19th August 1912, paid Rs. 2,615-4-0 to the plaintiffs. Having paid these three sums, the defendant contended that he had paid for every cylinder for which he was rightly liable and repudiated his obligation under the deed of 4th December, 1908 for the payment of the price of the remaining flasks. This attitude on his part compelled the plaintiff to file the present suit. Among other contentions the defendant insisted on saying that at the date of that sale Bertie Smith and Co., had not 4090 cylinders to sell and when on 4th December 1908, the plaintiffs purported to re-sell to Bertie Smith and Co., 3815 cylinders they had not that number in existence to sell. He also maintained that but for the false representations made to him that these numbers of cylinders existed at the respective dates, he would not have agreed to stand surety for the price of 3815 cylinders and would not have executed the deed of 4th December, 1908. The defendant's case was one of misrepresentation made by Mr. Abhraham. The defendant in his evidence carried his case further and tried to make out a case of indemnity and guarantee in addition to that of misrepresentation. He said that Abhraham told him "if the cylinders turn out to be more or less., we will adjust our accounts to the number of cylinders."

Mr. Aspinwall's evidence lent no support whatever to the defendant's allegations. The evidence of misrepresentation rested solely on the defendant's word and was sought to be corroborated by the evidence of Mr. Dalal. That evidence was met by an emphatic denial of any representation whatever by Mr. Issac Abhraham.

NOT THE SMALLEST FOUNDATION.

His Lordship said that the defendant, an unfortunate old man had lost much in his dealings with Bertie Smith and Co., and he sympathised with him; but the case the defendant was trying to make out against the plaintiffs of misrepresentation., indemnity, guarantee was a case for which there was not the smallest foundation. His Lordship believed Mr. Abhraham's evidence for the plaintiffs. His evidence was given in a manner that convinced His Lordship that he was a truthful witness. The evidence on the other hand given by the defendant had not carried any conviction to his mind.

THE JUDGMENT.

After very carefully considering the evidence his Lordship came to the conclusion that the defendant's story about misrepresentation by Abhraham and his promise to adjust differences later on if the flasks were found short was a story which had no foundation in fact. The plaintiffs' transactions with the company seemed to his Lordship to have been all fair, straight and above-board. The defendant required no representation, no pressure and no inducement in December 1903 to be a party to that deed. The defendant did not succeed in establishing that 3815 flasks did not exist on 4th December 1908. The possession of the flasks by the plaintiffs was more or less merely constructive. The real possession was in Bertie Smith and Co. His Lordship came to the conclusion that on 4th December 1908, Bertie Smith and Co., had 3815 flasks in their possession. His Lordship, therefore held that although the plaintiffs were entitled to be in possession of the flasks they were merely in nominal possession. The flasks were realy in possession and control of Bertie Smith and Co. His Lordship further held that the defendant was not entitled to avoid his liability under the deed of 4th December 1908. The defendant was not entitled to his counter-claim. The question of costs and the passing of the final decree in favour of the plaintiffs would be considered on Saturday by his Lordship.

Solicitors:—Munchersha and Narbadashankar for the plaintiffs. Jehangir and Seervai for the defendant.

A QUAINT PET.

Photo by Central News.

An American Lady created a stir in Hyde Park, with a little white pig on a leash.

THANA CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM IN SALSETTE.

ONE DAY'S SIMPLE IMPRISONMENT.

At the Thana Criminal Sessions held on Tuesday last, Francis Antone Toloo, a resident of Utan, in Salsette, was put up for trial before Mr. K. B. Vasudeo, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana on charges: (1) under Sec. 436 I. P. C. of setting fire to his mother-in-law's house and (2) Sec. 452 I. P. C. of committing house trespass after making preparation for causing hurt. The accused was unanimously found "not guilty" by the jury on the first count and he was accordingly acquitted on this charge. On the latter charge one assessor was of opinion that the accused was guilty of simple trespass and for this offence he was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan, the Acting Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown, while Mr. M. M. Karbhari defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the parties, Toloo (accused) and Manoo Caetano Correa (complainant) were brothers-in-law, Roja Paulin, Correa's sister being the wife of the accused. It was alleged that on the 14th June last accused went to complainant's house and gave him a thrashing, and before parting openly threatened that he would come again later on and set fire to his house. In the evening the accused was alleged to have come with a load of straw on his head, set fire to the house and decamped.

The defence was that the whole case was got up by one Andre Joojoo Henrik a man with plenty of money at his back, who was on terms of improper intimacy with accused's wife, Roja Panlin. This man Andre, Mr. Karbhari added, had on various occasions in conjunction with accused's wife, mother-in-law and brother-in-law tried to bring accused into serious trouble and had also tried to put him in jail so as to get him out of the way. On the night of the fire the accused had gone to his mother-in-law's house to demand certain ornaments which his wife had taken away. The ornaments were refused and a scuffle ensued between the accused and the complainant and Andre to make capital out of this incident combined with accused's wife and her mother and brother to fabricate the case, they themselves having set fire to the house.

BARRISTERS AND PLEADERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I do not propose to deal here with those parts of Anti-Cant's letter in your yesterday's issue which are merely matters of opinion, and on which, as old Sir Roger de Coverley would say 'much might be said on both sides." But when Anti-Cant belittles and pooh poohs the present Bar course, and asserts that "even now the course of study which the modern barrister undergoes cannot be regarded as a very serious matter," he makes a statement of fact which is quite inaccurate and misleading. Anti-Cant's knowledge of present conditions in England is obviously, if he will allow me to say so, neither fresh nor first hand. Being an LL.B. myself, I should be the last person to disparage the merits of my fellow L.L.B.'s. On the other hand having been very recently called to the English Bar, I am in a favourable position to speak of the work of the present day barrister. Anti-Cant might therefore allow me to correct him on this part of his letter.

I will begin by pointing out, with reference to Anti-Cant's lament that young men who, having failed in the Matric and Previous examinations, have yet passed the Bar examination, that he will not be troubled with such young men any more, for the simple reason that under the present regulations they cannot gain admission in any Inn of Court.

Anti-Cant next complains that the barrister, after all, knows nothing of Indian law and especially of Indian and Mahomedan law. Now can any man, no matter what his profession is, say at the threshold of his career, that his school or college has equipped him with all the knowledge or learning that he will want for the rest of his life? The Council of Legal Education does not profess to teach the acts of the Indian Legislature to the very cosmopolitan class of students who go to England for legal study. Its aim is to impart to them a good grounding in the principles of English law and thus to lay a foundation on which they may go on building as they pursue their professional careers. By the way I wonder if Anti-Cant is aware that Hindu and Mahomedan law, on the barrister's ignorance of which he lays particular stress, has been taught in England for some years now, and that the course prescribed is identically the same as what our L.L.B.'s have to do.

Anti-Cant next attempts to prove "that there is no comparison between the L.L.B. and the Bar examination" by "the little fact" that while B.A.'s fail in the L.L.B. examination, mere matriculates pass the Bar course in two years with ease. Let me assure Anti-Cant that the average matric will find it extremely difficult to tackle the present Bar course in two years, even if he were permitted to attempt it. As a matter of fact dozens of such men who rushed to England to escape the operation of the new regulations restricting admission, are still "getting the coveted long robe." Besides, may I confront Anti-Cant's "little fact" with the rather big one that men who have passed the L.L.B. examination here, have yet failed in one or more examination in the Bar Course!

Lastly if there is any force in Anti-Cant's contention, and there is really "no comparison between the L.L.B., and Bar examinations" it would follow that men who pass the L.L.B., examination here in the second class, ought easily to score a first class in the Bar examinations. But a reference to the Bar Calendar will be an eye opener to Anti-Cant. He will there see how rarely the L.L.B. takes a first class. Many of them score a modest second; many again merely scrape through in the third class, and a few even fail outright. A bit of a come down all this, is it not?

DORAB A. GHASWALLA.

Poona, July 29th.

EDUCATIONAL COLONIES

CAPTAIN PETAVEL REPLIES TO CRITICS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A new idea has always its bitter enemies and the brighter and more hopeful it is the more it will always be hated by people of a certain type. It is questionable whether this hatred does much harm but there is no doubt that harm is done by injudicious ways of replying to unfair critics.

In the case of self-supporting popular training we have the fundamental principle, and the various suggestions that are made for taking some first steps towards putting into practice.

Fundamentally the advocate of self-supporting training says this; we have had a practical demonstration of the fact that, with modern means of production, we can have. on a quite possible scale an industrial organisation co-operative in its practical working that is to say producing the main necessaries of life for its own workers, selling only what it must sell, to buy things it cannot produce, paying all expenses, including interest on capital, rent and fair remuneration to competent managers. He points out, further, that it is not in the slightest degree astonishing that this should have been successfully accomplished for, during the last few decades industrial progress has been increasing the productive power of labour at a tremendous rate.

INDUSTRIAL CONSCRIPTION.

This neo-co-operation, as we may term this capitalistically organised co-operation evidently opens up a magnificent horizon to us. Among other things it obviously renders possible a system of popular training, or, as it could be termed, industrial conscription. All childern who are to receive education at the public expense could be enrolled young in an industrial army worked on the neo-co-operative principle, systematically trained to be healthy, strong and industrious, and kept at work on that organisation till their labour had paid for their training, either completely or as nearly as was deemed expedient. They would produce things mostly for their own use and consumption but could do some work for the State to pay for the cash disbursements in connection with the neo-co-operative organisation.

A calculation based on the estimates of the most reliable authorities shows that it should be possible to enrol children, say at seven, to give them this thorough training, bodily and industrial as well as mental, and by keeping them till they were sixteen or seventeen to make pay, by their labour, for for the whole training.

Now in presence of the fact of a neo-co-operative organisation of a very reasonable size having been at work for the last twenty years, paying its way and of the splendid possibilities it opens up to us by its success the Educational Colonies Association calls upon people of a progressive and philanthropic turn of mind to use their ingenuity in thinking of ways in which examples of neo-operative organisations could be multiplied, until at last we were brought to the realisation of the great things they render possible. We cannot possibly say how long it will be before the great ideals are attained, but people of goodwill encouraged by one success, and contemplating the great horizon opened up, will say try, try, try until more and more success is attained.

But there are long-sighted and there are short-sighted people. To the shortsighted a great horizon is nothing. "moonshine" to describe it in their favourite term. Their special virtue is prudence; they exercise their ingenuity to discover arguments to persuade people that the success attained does not lead us to hope for any more except, perhaps, experiments tried in exactly the same places and under exactly the same conditions. They endeavour to dissuade those who would try.

The reformer has nothing to do with those who take up that attitude and persist in it. They are the anti-reformers. If he is so injudicious as to waste time in arguing with them he will do harm. The typical anti-reformer has his mind entirely on details. If the reformer allows himself to be drawn off into the hair-splitting arguments of people whose mind does not use fundamental principles and facts he misleads and alienates many people who would have been won to the cause if only their attention had been drawn to the fundamental facts.

I have been led to write this by an attack of the most typical sort in a Bombay weekly. I must deal briefly with certain mis-statements it contains. Those who will read the introduction to the Indian Self-Supporting Educational Colony's pamphlet "An Army Reformer Turned Social Reformer" which will be ready soon, will see how much truth there is in the statement that those who took up this idea in England are abandoning it; and those who will just read the title of the forthcoming book "Educational Colonies as a solution to India's Greatest Problems with an introduction by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore will see how true it is that Dr. Tagore has given up the idea; although as everyone can see, it is very difficult indeed to apply it to his school which prepares boys for matriculation.

A lie is the arm of the weak; a weak cause falls at once into mis-statements. Far be it from me, however, to judge harshly those who have been led into making mis-statements by their prejudices, or perhaps by what others have said to them, for we have all sinned in that way and often enough; but we all have human feelings too and it is painful when we have left home and country to toil for a good cause to be attacked by untruthful statements by that people we are trying to help. Criticism there must be, but for it to be useful it must first and foremost be scrupulously truthful.—Yours etc.

M. PETAVEL,
Hon. Organising Secretary,
Educational Colonies Association.
Gwalior, August, 2.

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Burnt to death with his wife by a night lamp.

THE "Leader" Allahabad in its issue of the 24th June, 1914, published the following hair-stirring article:—

"My. Kashi Prasad Srivastava was formerly a student of the Jubbulpore Government College, where he took his degrees in 1912. He then joined the Muir Central College, Allahabad, for his M.A., and creditably passed his Previous in the second division last year He had appeared in his final M.A., and was passing his days of vacation with his brother at Jubbulpore, who is a camp clerk to the Registrar, co-operative credit society there.

On the night of the 14th last, he and his wife were sleeping together in a room which had a lamp burning near the bed. Some how or other the flame caught the bed and then the room and both of them were burnt to death!

"It was very recently known to us that our bereaved friend had passed his final M.A., in the second division!

"He was gentle, intelligent and a promising youth, with a heart full of love and sympathy for all! The death of such a noble heart is highly deplorable!"

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BOMBAY.

WHAT WOMEN WANT.

MRS. CLIFFORD'S NEW BOOK.

The "Nineteenth Century" in a recent number departed from its traditions, or rather enlarged its boundaries, by printing, actually, a play, writes Mr. Stephen Gwynn, M.P., in the "Westminster Gazette." Yet in "A Woman Alone" Mrs. Clifford has written in three acts; and it is worth considering, for Mrs. Clifford can write, she is observant, she knows her world, and she is rather distressed by it. If it be not impertinent to say so, "A Woman Alone" is the nineteenth century sitting in judgment on the twentieth and giving it good advice.

These demarcations are misleading. Centuries have nothing to do with the matter but generations have. Each of us is stamped with the period which closed for him or her some five-and-twenty years after he or she was born; our instinctive outlook is that which we acquired in youth. We may by an intellectual process assume other convictions, but the essential stuff of our natures —what we feel about things—belongs to the time when we were young. Mr. Gladstone, for example, was always by instinct a Tory; and Mrs. Clifford feels about life to-day what she mildly shocked the world by feeling and expressing, when all of us over fifty were youngish too.

Certainly this document of hers—for it is a document—makes one realise that the change which distinguishes this generation from its predecessor is not the advent of bicycles or motors or telephones or aeroplanes, nor even the "week-end habit," but a change in the attitude of women. Woman's actual position has only altered a little; but there is a clear demand that it shall be altered radically; and Mrs. Clifford, like the good Tory that she has come to be, thinks that this demand could be abolished if only men would be a little kind to their dependents.

EXPERIMENT OF INSISTING.

What she says is, in effect, this. Women are better educated than they used to be; they demand wider interests than those which fitted the lives of Miss Austen's ladies, or Trollope's heroines. From that nobody dissents. But—and here is the important point—these demands are not in Mrs. Clifford's opinion demands upon which a wise woman will insist. Her heroine tries the experiment of insisting. Beautiful, with the social gift, she has always been a centre whither politicians, artists, and other persons of importance have carried their confidences and their homage, and then she marries suddenly a rich man, with brains that he is too indolent or too proud to use. He has always gone his own way; so has she; and when she insists upon filling his house with poets, editors, Cabinet Ministers, and such-like riff-raff, he simply walks out of it. That is the first act. In the second, two years later, they meet again, both passionately desirous to be reconciled, but both too proud to make it up. Both, it should be added, are fiercely monogamous, not on principle but by pure preference, and this is a great and somewhat arbitrary simplification of the trouble. In the third act all ends happily; the lady has quite come to her senses. She gives in, unreservedly, It is, in Mrs. Clifford's view, accountable that she should resist, but natural that she should surrender. Nothing fights for its own as Nature does." The heroine is consulted by a friend, unhappy about her husband. "Last week I spoke at a meeting, and he hitted it. He won't let me do—the things I want to do." The question is, says the heroine to her, what do you really want? "It's better to face the truth; men can do without love, can be happy—or content—but women can't—it's no good pretending. . . . There are plenty of things in life for women. Go home and take those you can reach to. . . It is foolish to suffer hunger and thirst, or to die of cold, when water and food and shelter are near." Surely that last sentence ought to have set Mrs. Clifford thinking. If women will starve their bodies for the sake of a vote, will they not starve their souls for what the vote symbolises—and that is freedom?

Mrs. Clifford is not blind to the Suffrage agitation and its phenomena; she puts her own construction upon it. "If men had treated women differently, and had remained their lovers, too—for that is what they want most of all—women wouldn't have clamoured for the vote, nor broken windows." The new demand of women is to be met by a change in the attitude of men. What woman wants according to her, is more of her husband's company, more of his interest, a greater share in his work. But suppose the husband's main interest, the occupation of his life, is stockbroking, or astronomy, or golf; and suppose the wife finds herself unable to share his interest in whichever of these admittedly important pursuits engages him. Is he to give up the main purpose of his life to keep her company? Is his work to come first or she? To that question there is admittedly only one answer possible. But what is not yet admitted is this: the answer should hold good equally for a married woman. Has a man the right to say what his wife shall do with her energies? Mrs. Clifford answers, No; but if he does, she had better give in; otherwise she may go hungry. She is to use her capacities, certainly, but she is to be "a wise gardener." In other words, she is to have tact, to humour the brute. This will hardly do when a claim of right is put forward.

THE UNREASONABLE HUSBAND.

Yet, after all, is Mrs. Clifford fair to men? What women are claiming nowadays is the right to work and the freedom which that right implies. Who seriously disputes it? The case which she puts is that of two people with money and no definite work, and the woman is ambitious and wants to make the man work. For herself, she desires to "have a salon" and to have power, which she will use, first for her husband and incidentally for any other of her adorers. This is not work; it is meddling; and her unreasonable husband is really not unreasonable when he says that if he gets into Parliament or the Cabinet he does not want the door opened by a woman. He is, however, unreasonable in seeking to impose upon her his own theory of what a woman ought to do; and for the right to keep her salon going she splits off The occupation which it gives does not satisfy her; worse, she finds that another woman is cutting her out. But suppose that she had been engaged on real work. In the first place, no intelligent man would have felt himself authorised to veto it ; in the second place, if he had, and if they had parted, work would have filled her life as well as it can fill a man's. All of this leaves out of sight the possibility of children, and Mrs. Clifford supresses it in her play. Where a woman has children, and where money is not abundant, she will have no need to look for work. Yet if she wants it, if household duties do not content her, she is entitled to get work, and, having got it, her work as well as the man's is entitled to come first. Where that is so, as among the Lancashire workers, she will probably want the vote in order to amend the inequalities imposed on her by law.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN WORK AND PLAY.

This, however, goes beyond the question raised by Mrs. Clifford, which is in reality whether "a woman alone" can have a tolerate existence: and whether a woman should assert her rights at the risk of dissolving marriage. In our opinion there should be a clear distinction drawn between work and play. A woman can face the world alone if she has work to occupy her. If it is only a choice between two things that attract her, she will probably be wise not to take the line which breaks up her marriage, even though her husband asserts an unreasonable claim. But this much is pretty sure. The woman educated on modern lines —which produce a result far less different from the old than is generally supposed— will not get more love than her predecessors did simply by increasing her demands upon her husband. What she has gained to some extent, what she ought to establish and widen, is the right to ensure against disappointment in marriage by providing herself with the alternative of real work.

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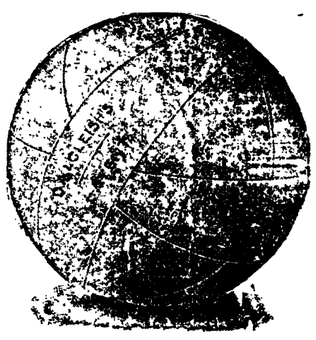

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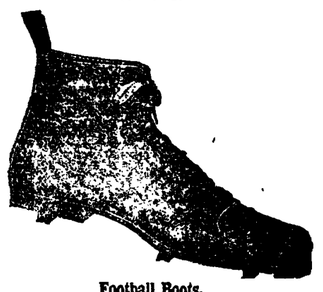

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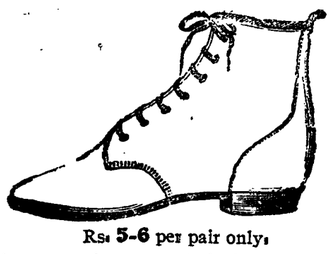

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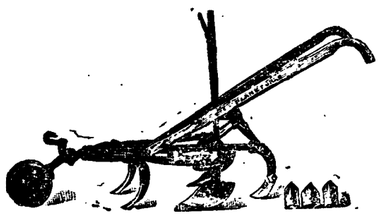
FARM & GARDEN IMPLEMENTS OF THE LATEST TYPE.



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